

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

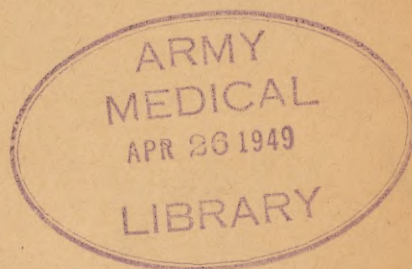
W E E K L Y      B U L L E T I N

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## SECTION I

## GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

14 - 19 March 1949

Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Mar. 14	Ei-hatsu No. 263	Re: Partial amendment of both the Enforcement Regulations of Slaughter House Act and the instructions on inspection of slaughter houses.	All prefectural governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
Mar. 14	Ei-hatsu No. 264	Re: Notice on the training course in processing and cooking corn.	"	"
Mar. 14	Ei-hatsu No. 272	Re: Inquiry on report under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Public Bath Law.	Governor, Kyoto Prefecture	"
Mar. 15	Ei-hatsu No. 273	Re: Commentary on and application of a part of the Enforcement regulations of Food Sanitation Law.	Governor, Niigata Prefecture	"
Mar. 15	Ei-hatsu No. 275	Re: Exemption of the national land in Fuji-Bakone National Park from clearing	Governor, Kanagawa Prefecture	"
Mar. 15	Ei-hatsu No. 276	Re: Clearing of the specified area in Unzen National Park	Governor, Nagasaki Prefecture	"
Mar. 15	Ei-hatsu No. 277	Re: Allocation of budget pursuant to enforcement of the Eugenic Protection Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.	All prefectural governors	"
Mar. 17	Ei-hatsu No. 281	Re: Grant-in-aid for expenses on investigation into condition of parks and gardens damaged by the War.	Governors, Aichi and Kagawa Prefs.	"
Mar. 19	Ei-hatsu No. 293	Re: Handling of subsidiary drugs.	All prefectural governors	"

Disease Prevention Bureau

Mar. 14	Yo-hatsu No. 233	Re: Supplement to the partial amendment of form of an individual card on preventive inoculation.	"	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
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Mar. 17	Yo-hatsu No. 244	Re: Allocation of budget of funds to be borne under the free postal system for the fiscal year 1948-49.	All Prefec- tural Governors	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau, chief Accounts Section
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Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Mar. 16	Yaku-hatsu No. 475	Re: Production increase of Palma-Christi, a raw material of medicine.	All Prefec- tural Governors	Director, Pharmaceuti- cal & Supply Bureau
Mar. 17	Yaku-hatsu No. 483	Re: Handling of phenylaminopropan and phenylmethylaminopropan preparations	"	"
Mar. 18	Yaku-hatsu No. 491	Re: Quantities to be distributed of an insecticide (30 times emulsion of pyrethrum).	"	"
Mar. 19	Yaku-hatsu No. 494	Re: Treatment of the sanitary material makers according to enterprise readjustment.	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

Mar. 15	Sha-hatsu No. 435	Re: Results of execution of guidance and inspection of business affairs on enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tottori Pref.	Director Social Affairs Bureau
Mar. 16	Sha-hatsu No. 444	Re: Questions on Consumer's Livelihood Co-operative Association Law.	Governor, Kochi Pref.	"
Mar. 17	Sha-hatsu No. 454	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor Ishikawa Pref.	"
Mar. 17	Sha-hatsu No. 455	Re: Execution of guidance and inspection of business affairs in connection with the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Oita Pref.	"
Mar. 18	Sha-hatsu No. 456	Re: Change of a plan of establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Tokyo Metro- polis	"
Mar. 18	Sha-hatsu No. 460	Re: The field examination of business on relief for disaster damages by wind and flood in Kanto and Tohoku Districts.	"	"
Mar. 18	Sha-hatsu No. 461	Re: Change of a plan on establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Gumma Pref.	"
Mar. 18	Sha-hatsu No. 462	Re: Change of a plan on establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Ehime Pref.	"



Social Affairs Bureau - Cont'd.

Mar. 19	Sha-hatsu No. 463	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on administration of the accommodation facilities for the handicapped.	Governor Osaka Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Mar. 19	Sha-hatsu No. 464	Re: Carrying forward of budget of grant-in-aid for expenses on setting up institutions in the protection of living expenses for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Tochigi & 3 other prefs.	"
Mar. 14	Sha-otsu hatsu No. 69	Re: Notice on a study-meeting in work providing functions.	All Prefec- tural Governors	"
Mar. 14	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 70	Re: Allocation of clothings being LARA relief commodity to the children delegated to foster-parents.	"	"
Mar. 15	Sha-otsu hatsu No. 72	Re; Field of activities on duties of welfare commissioners and selection of them.	"	"
Mar. 17	Sha-otsu hatsu No. 73	Re: Temporary aid of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law to incoming school-children	"	"

Children's Bureau

Mar. 14	Ji-hatsu No. 227	Re: Change of a plan on establishment of both the child welfare center and the temporary shelters.	Governor Ehime Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau
Mar. 14	Hatsu-ji No. 26	Re: Allocation of budget of national grant-in-aid for expenses on personnel to engage in guidance for the fiscal year 1948-49.	All Prefec- tural Governors	Director, Children's Bureau; Chief, Accounts Section
Mar. 15	Ji-hatsu No. 234	Re: Assignment of personnel in full number to the child welfare agencies.	Governor Shiga Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau
Mar. 15	Ji-hatsu No. 235	Re: Education fund for war-orphans in memory of a picture, "Children at Hachi-no-su (a block named honey comb)" opened to the public.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Mar. 16	Ji-otsu- hatsu No. 10	Re: Investigation into conditions of activity of the local child welfare boards and the child welfare officials.	All Prefec- tural Governors	"
Mar. 17	San-ji No. 21	Re: Supplementary grant-in-aid for expenses on equipments of the child welfare center for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Yamaguchi Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau; Chief, Accounts Section
Mar. 17	Ji-hatsu No. 243	Re: Forming both the local board of council on "Children's Day" and the local board of council on "Mother's Day".	All Prefec- tural Governors	Director, Children's Bureau



Children's Bureau - Cont'd.

Mar. 18	Fuku-ji No. 22	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on equipments of the temporary shelters for the fiscal year 1948-49	Governor, Director, Fukuoka Children's Pref. Bureau, Chief Accounts Section
Mar. 18	Hatsu-ji No. 28	Re: Allocation of supplementary budget of national grant-in-aid (decrease of budget of national grant-in-aid) for expenses to be expended for measures under the Child Welfare Law for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors Tokyo & 14 other prefs.
Mar. 18	Hatsu-ji No. 29	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on juvenile training and education work for the fiscal year 1947-48.	Governors Hokkaido & 28 other prefs.
Mar. 18	Ji-hatsu No. 252	Re: Supplementary national grant-in-aid for expenses on preparation of the maternal and child handbook.	Governor, Director, Oita Children's Pref. Bureau

Insurance Bureau

Mar. 17	Ho-hatsu No. 113	Re: Amendment of the Regulations of Special Accounts for Welfare Insurance	Chiefs, Director, Insurance Insurance Sections, Bureau prefectural governments; Chiefs, branch offices of social in- surance.
Mar. 18	Ho-hatsu No. 87	Re: Notice on the disbursement program of Business Accounting under the Special Accounts for Welfare Insurance for the fiscal year 1948-49.	" "
Mar. 19	Ho-hatsu No. 115	Re: Application of the Seamen's Insurance Law to the workers being on line of the seamen directly employed by the Government in connection with the Allied Powers.	All Prefectural Governors.

Repatriation Relief Agency

Mar. 14	En-shi No. 264	Re: The temporary shelters for the repatriates from abroad.	Governor Director, Tokyo Repatria- Metro. tion Re- lief Bureau
Mar. 14	En-shi No. 266	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on establishment of the temporary accommodation institutions for the repatriates from Saghalien without relatives in the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors Hokkaido & 4 other prefs.
Mar. 15	En-shi No. 267	Re: Inspection of business affairs on relief for the repatriates after settled down.	Governors, Kagawa & 2 other prefs.



Repatriation Relief Agency - Cont'd.

Mar. 15	En-shi No. 273	Re: Inquiry on Condition of establishment of the deliberation organizations at the prefectural governments on measures for the repatriates.	All Prefec- tural Governors Bureau	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Mar. 15	En-go No. 275	Re: The actual conditions of relief facilities at the principal railway-stations for the repatriates.	"	"
Mar. 16	En-go No. 277	Re: Re-issuance of the repatriation certificate.	Governors', Tokyo & Yamaguchi Prefectures.	"
Mar. 17	En-shi No. 279	Re: Notice on the business conference for chiefs of Rehabilitation (Social Affairs) Sections & Service Sections all over the country.	Governors of all prefectures (except Hokkaido & 6 other prefs.)	"
Mar. 17	En-go No. 282	Re: Amendment of a date of an instruction.	All Prefec- tural Governors	"
Mar. 17	En-shi No. 286	Re: Treatment of housing facilities for the repatriates and others established by the prefecture, city, town or village and managed by private agencies on a contract basis.	"	"
Mar. 19	En-go No. 303	Re: Handing over the repatriation certificate.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Tuberculosis Control

Attention is called to the two Public Health and Welfare Section Technical Bulletins dealing with tuberculosis control which were distributed to Military Government Teams with Weekly Bulletin No. 117.

A classic article entitled "BCG Vaccination in Denmark" by Johannes Holm is reproduced in full in TB-PH-Prev. Med. 5. Every Military Government Health Officer and Nurse, Japanese Health Officer and doctor concerned with the treatment or control of tuberculosis would do well to become thoroughly familiar with this article as it provides important information concerning the most progressive work done with BCG up to 1946.

Another important article entitled "Streptomycin in the Treatment of Human Tuberculosis" is reproduced in full in TB-PH-Prev. Med. 6. This article is particularly important and timely since the first sizeable amount of streptomycin available for the treatment of tuberculosis in Japan arrived in Tokyo recently and is now in the process of distribution to qualified hospitals. This Technical Bulletin will, for the time being at least, be the official guide for the use of streptomycin in the treatment of tuberculosis in Japan.

It is suggested that Military Government Health officials become thoroughly familiar with these two Technical Bulletins. The widest possible dissemination of the information contained in these two bulletins is desired; consequently loan to Japanese doctors and public health officials is to be encouraged.



## Use of Tuberculin

It has been reported that unassayed tuberculin is still being used in some prefectures. Every effort is being made to provide all prefectures with assayed tuberculin and it is anticipated that sufficient quantities of assayed tuberculin will be available in the near future. Up to this time, however, only one lot (National Institute of Health Lot No. 2-2) has been released. When additional tuberculin is released it will be announced in the Weekly Bulletin. In the meantime, Military Government Teams should ascertain that unassayed tuberculin is not being used.

## Venereal Disease Control - Case-holding

Inspection trips to various prefectures indicate that a weak link in the venereal disease control chain of activities is case-holding. Unless a case is held until the disease becomes non-infectious, all previous efforts in finding the case and bringing the patient under treatment will have been in vain. According to J. H. Stokes, J. E. Moore and other authorities, a minimum of twenty injections of an arsenical plus an equivalent amount of bismuth given in a continuous series of injections is necessary to prevent the occurrence of an infectious relapse and thus insure the control of infectiousness in cases of early syphilis.

Reliable data shows that up to 65% of the patients who receive inadequate treatment later develop infectious relapsing lesions. These lesions which occur on muco-cutaneous surfaces (ano-genital, buccal and skin) and often appear trivial and insignificant are responsible for the further dissemination of the disease in these cases. In order to protect the public health it is therefore necessary to insure that every patient receives at least the minimum of 10 weeks of continuous mapharsol and bismuth therapy. However, since this is only the minimum required for the control of infectiousness, the standard 24-week treatment schedule, aimed at the cure of the patient should be the goal of treatment.

Case-holding is a combined operation requiring cooperation of the doctors, nurses, and medical social workers. The doctors should impress their patients with the necessity for continued treatment. Public Health nurses should visit every patient who discontinues treatment to determine the reason for not continuing treatment and take whatever steps are necessary to return the patient to treatment.

Article 15 of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law (Reference Weekly Bulletin No. 83, 1948) provides for the treatment of all patients until the disease is non-infectious. Private patients under the care of private physicians should be reported when they discontinue treatment prematurely and these cases also must be followed up by the Public Health nurses to insure that they resume treatment either by a private physician or at the health center venereal disease clinic. The medical social worker should investigate all these cases to determine whether lack of money is the cause for case lapsing, as often is the case.

Article 21 of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law provides that fees for examination and treatment at venereal disease clinics or hospitals shall be reduced in part or in whole according to the ability of the patient to pay. To implement this provision of the law the national treasury is subsidizing 50% of the expenses incurred by the prefectural government in providing treatment free of charge, or at a reduced fee, up to 10% of the total number of venereal disease cases reported in each prefecture.

Military Government Health Officers should check the effectiveness of case-holding procedures in their prefectures and determine whether all patients are being given the benefit of complete treatment regardless of their ability to pay.

## Sanitation

Directions for conducting the Insect and Rodent Control Program in 1949 will be sent by the Ministry of Welfare to Prefectural Governors in the near future and will be published in this Bulletin as soon as issued.

The ditch cleaning program of the labor department, utilizing unemployed workers, must be pushed to insure complete cleaning of ditches in order to obtain early mosquito control before onset of the spring rains.



The Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture is coordinating its efforts with those of the Ministry of Welfare by making plans to treat all horse and cow barns in cities and large towns with 5% DDT residual effect insecticide, thus killing early crops of Culex pipiens and Culex tritaeniorhynchus, the main suspected vectors of Japanese B encephalitis. The Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture through its prefectural branches will distribute the insecticide together with complete instructions for application, to individuals who will spray their own sheds and stables.

The Ministry of Welfare is instructing the prefectural health departments to put on, at the same time, an intensive program of larvae control with its sanitary teams, covering all possible breeding places of mosquitoes on private premises, in public areas, shrines, and ditches, as well as doing residual effect spraying of hospitals, movie houses, schools, bathhouses and other public places.

The responsibility for coordination and efficient operation of this program rests with the Chief of the prefectural health department through the environmental sanitation inspectors of health centers, and city, town and village sanitation offices, and the assistant inspectors of sanitary team districts.

Military Government Health Officers should ascertain that sufficient emphasis is given this program, particularly in the early stages, to insure smooth and effective operation.

#### Training Courses at Institute of Public Health

On 2 May 1949 the following recurring courses will begin at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo:

1. Three-month course in Sanitary Engineering for engineers employed in prefectural health departments or engaged in the fields of water supply or sewage disposal in other departments of the prefectural or municipal government.
2. Two-month course for pharmacists who are employed in prefectural or municipal public health laboratories. Training in new techniques for the chemical examination of foods, beverages and drugs will be stressed.

It is emphasized again that only well-qualified candidates should be sent to the training courses. Official announcements concerning the above mentioned courses have been sent by the Ministry of Welfare to prefectural governors.

### SECTION III

#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

##### Council on Veterinary Affairs (Reorganization)

At the general meeting of the Japan Veterinary Medical Association held 29 March it was decided to reorganize the Council on Veterinary Affairs and incorporate it as an advisory committee within the parent organization.(J.V.M.A.) In the past, the Council has acted as an independent body to which all pertinent veterinary problems were referred for consultation and advice. Although the old council has performed in a very creditable manner, a need was felt for wider representation from all regions in Japan. Therefore the reorganization will include members from all branches of the veterinary profession and from as broad an area as practical under present conditions.

##### Veterinary Text-Books

Encouraging progress was reported recently by the committee on veterinary text-books. Preliminary arrangements have been made with an established publisher who has previously printed the majority of veterinary publications.

The present program includes eight text-books covering the fundamentals of veterinary education. Six of the text-books will be re-editions including the latest available materials, one will be a translation of an American text and one will



be entirely new. All authors will submit manuscripts by 1 September 1949 for final review and the finished publications are expected to be available in March 1950. (New school year begins April 1).

#### Animal Hygiene Experiment Laboratories

The annual conference of the directors of the National Animal Hygiene Experiment Laboratories was held in Tokyo, 7 April and the program for 1949-1950 agreed upon. Earlier, surveys had been made to ascertain the ten most important diseases in Japan and the entire program was directed at the solution of the disease control problems. Research projects with practical objectives are being established in connection with the following: Equine Encephalomyelitis, Equine Infectious Anemia, Abortion Diseases of Cattle, Abortion Diseases of Equines, Pullorum Disease, Swine Cholera-erysipelas, Parasitism, Osteo-malacia, Sheep and Goat Paralysis and Rinderpest. Some work will be done to ascertain the efficiency of more indigenous drugs. All findings of practical significance and use will be printed in pamphlet form for wide distribution.

#### Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 2 - 8 April 1949.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Miyagi	Swine cholera	5
Oita	Black-leg	1
Hokkaido	Swine-plague	2
Tokyo	Swine-cholera	6

#### SECTION IV

#### SUPPLY DIVISION

#### Biologics Reassay

During the period 28 March - 4 April the biologics as listed below were re-assayed and found to meet minimum requirements.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Triple Typhoid Vaccine	Kitasato Inst.	639	39,400 cc
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Takeda Pharm. Co.	10	9,456 cc
	Chiba Pref. Lab.	10	9,429 cc
	Chiba Pref. Lab.	11	9,910 cc
	Kitasato Inst.	115	15,780 cc
(*) Smallpox Vaccine	Kitasato Inst.	40	115,600 doses
Tetanus Antitoxin	Beppu Inst.	5	9,700 cc
	Chiba Pref. Lab.	15	9,780 cc
Typhus Vaccine	Takeda Pharm. Co.	10	19,660 cc
	Takeda Pharm. Co.	12	19,660 cc

(\*) The smallpox vaccine listed above will be added to the reserve stock of 82,800 doses, reported in Weekly Bulletin No. 118 for the period 27 March - 2 April.

#### Distribution of Spraying and Dusting Equipment

During the period 27 March - 2 April, 3,112 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 17 prefectures as follows:



<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DLT Dusters</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayers</u>	<u>Semi-Automatic Sprayers</u>	<u>Hand Sprayers</u>	<u>Engine Sprayers</u>
Hokkaido	-	-	-	-	1
Iwato	-	-	20	-	-
Miyagi	-	36	10	100	-
Fukushima	1,560	-	-	100	-
Tochigi	-	-	20	-	-
Saitama	350	-	-	-	-
Tokyo	100	-	3	-	-
Miigata	-	-	20	-	-
Nagano	-	12	20	-	-
Osaka	-	-	-	50	-
Nara	-	50	-	-	-
Nakayama	-	15	20	-	-
Yamaguchi	20	150	-	-	-
Ehime	-	-	35	-	-
Kochi	-	40	50	-	-
Tokushima	-	-	50	-	-
Kagawa	-	-	-	100	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>1</b>

#### Allocations of Cement

The plan of allocation of cement for the maintenance and repair of waterworks for the first quarter Japanese FY 1949/50 (April-June), as formulated by the Ministry of Welfare, is furnished in Inclosure No. 1 with this Bulletin.

A breakdown of the second distribution of cement for the reconstruction of the Hokuriku District, Ishikawa and Fukui Prefectures category "Culture and Welfare Institutions", for the period of January - March, fourth quarter Japanese FY 1948/49, is furnished in Inclosure No. 2 with this Bulletin.

A further breakdown of allocation of cement by the Ministry of Welfare, during the fourth quarter Japanese FY 1948/49, January - March, to general categories under the major category "Culture and Welfare Institutions," is included in Inclosure No. 3. The prefectural breakdown of this allocation plan is furnished in Inclosure No. 4.

### SECTION V

#### NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

##### Communications

Information has been received that some police telephones in narcotic prefectural offices have either been removed or are in the process of being removed since the number of calls of agencies other than police have reached too great a proportion. It has been learned, however, that there was no intention to remove police telephones from those agencies directly connected with law enforcement as is the case with narcotic agents. The use of the police telephone is to be restricted to those calls which cannot be conveniently and effectively completed by commercial lines and to those calls which do not interfere with regular police activities. Action has been taken to have the police telephones restored to those prefectural narcotic offices from which they have already been removed.

##### Seizures

Laboratory equipment, chemicals, and narcotics in process were seized from a clandestine laboratory. The operators of the laboratory, both fugitives, had been successful in obtaining the necessary chemicals, the smuggled crude narcotics, and printed labels closely resembling those of a large pharmaceutical company in Japan. The seizure is considered one of the most important to date in eliminating the traffic in heroin in Japan.



## SECTION VI

### WELFARE DIVISION

#### Community Chest- Japanese Red Cross "Joint Fund" Agreement

The "Joint Fund" Campaign of the Community Chest and Japanese Red Cross which began in October 1948 to finance the two organizations for the fiscal year April 1949 - March 1950 was a very marked improvement over the results of their separate fund raising campaigns in the Fall 1947.

The total amount raised in 1947 (separate efforts) was ¥ 713,096,261.00 (¥ 571,071,681.00 Community Chest - ¥ 142,024,580.00 Japanese Red Cross). The total amount raised in 1948 (combined efforts) was ¥ 1,084,334,871.12 or an increase of ¥ 371,238,610.00 (51%) over 1947.

Several conferences have recently been held by officials of the Community Chest and the Japanese Red Cross to determine their campaign activities for the Fall of 1949 to cover fiscal year 1950 (April 1950 - March 1951). It was the decision of the parties concerned that a "Joint Fund" Campaign would again be conducted this Fall (1949) and in subsequent years the Community Chest Fund Campaign and the Japanese Red Cross Fund and/or Membership Campaign would be independent of each other. The agreement between the Central Community Chest Committee and the Japanese Red Cross Society is given below:

#### CAMPAIGN AGREEMENT (Fall 1949)

between

Central Community Chest Committee and Japanese Red Cross Society

31 March 1949

#### I. GENERAL

1. Fundamentally the Central Community Chest Committee (CCCC) and Japanese Red Cross (JRC) shall carry on their respective fund campaigns independently of each other. The campaign for fiscal year 1949 only however shall be carried on jointly.

2. For fiscal year 1950 CCCC and JRC shall carry on the fund drive campaigns independently, the former in or about October, and the latter in or about May, each lasting one month period.

3. Before March 31, 1950, except for the proposed joint fund drive, JRC shall not engage in membership enrollment or any other fund campaign, unless major disasters occur which necessitate the raising of disaster relief funds by JRC.

4. In the Joint Fund Campaign characteristics of each party shall be duly honored by the other.

5. Each party shall endeavor to diffuse the spirit, ideals and aims of the other with due respect, along with its own.

6. Both parties shall inform the public in general in order that they may understand the objectives of the Joint Campaign and contribute spontaneously their monetary gift in favor of the social work fund and Japanese Red Cross working fund.

#### II. 1949 JOINT CAMPAIGN TITLE

The title of the 1949 Joint Fund Campaign shall be "CC for Mutual Aid & JRC Fund Drive".

#### III. JOINT CAMPAIGN PERIOD

The period of the Joint Campaign shall be for one month from October 1 to 31 inclusive, 1949.



#### IV. ORGANIZATION

The CCCC and JRC shall form a Joint Central Council in Tokyo and Bipartisan Fund Drive Committee in Prefectures to promote harmonious cooperation in the Joint Campaign. For Prefectural Committee members the people served in the same capacity for 1948 Drive are recommended.

#### V. JOINT CAMPAIGN GOAL

The goal of funds to be raised shall be determined by the Prefectural Bipartisan Committee on the basis of demands from CCC and JRC Chapters, duly studied and weighed, plus expenses for the Campaign. Particulars of funds required shall be duly publicized.

#### VI. THE DRIVE.

1. The Joint Campaign shall be carried on under terms governed by this Agreement and by particulars to be prepared by CCCC and JRC in forms of their respective "Campaign program", formulated in compliance with the Agreement.

2. During the Joint Campaign activities and operations of one party shall be honored by the other by mutual understanding.

3. Each collection chest shall bear marks of both parties; e.g. CC and JRC.

4. Receipts issued for all contributions shall bear the names of both parties.

5. JRC Membership shall be treated during the Joint Campaign as was in the case of 1948 Joint Campaign.

#### VII. PROPAGANDA

Names of both parties and aims of the drive shall be used jointly as much as possible. But each party shall also have liberty to make special appeals at its own expenses regarding its normal activities.

#### VIII. DISTRIBUTION

At the close of the Joint Campaign funds shall be distributed among the member in proportion of one's ratio to the goal, after the Joint Campaign expenditures are deducted; the amounts thus distributed shall be publicized with their objects.

In case either the total amount collected surpasses the goal or falls short of it, the distribution shall be effected under the condition provided in the preceding paragraph.

#### IX. COMMISSION & REFUND

Neither payment of commission for raising the fund, nor refunding of contributions received shall be recognized under any circumstances in this Joint Fund Campaign.

#### X. EXPENDITURE

1. The Joint Campaign expenses of the Central Offices shall be borne by CCCC and JRC respectively at the same ratio as the funds raised for the entire country.

2. Local Joint Campaign expenditures shall be borne by the Prefectural CCC and RC Chapters at the same ratio as the fund is raised.

3. Cost of making collection chests shall be borne by the party that makes them, and it shall retain sole title.

#### XI. DETAILS OF AGREEMENT

Details implementing this Agreement to effect the efficient operation of the Joint Campaign shall be determined by the Joint Central Council and the Bipartisan Fund Drive Committees of the Prefectures.



## XII. JUNIOR RED CROSS

This Agreement shall not affect Japanese Junior Red Cross enrollment practices and procedures.

/s/ Tadatsugu Shimadzu  
(for JRC)

/s/ Nozomu Nakagawa  
(for CCCC)

### Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of relief supplies to LARA, numbers 144 through 148 have arrived in Yokohama and contained 123.32 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

- 144th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Straat Malakka on 24 March and contained 2 tons (food).
- 145th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Contest on 26 March and contained 6.3 tons (food).
- 146th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. President Monroe on 27 March and contained 102.64 tons (food, 95.9 tons - clothing, 6.74 tons).
- 147th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Garden State on 27 March and contained 7.72 tons (clothing).
- 148th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Julia Lukenbach on 28 March and contained 4.66 tons (clothing, 2.07 tons - miscellaneous, 2.59 tons).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 7,937.22 tons, consisting of the following items:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	5,933.07
Clothing (including bedding and shoes)	1,585.39
Medical Supplies	85.72
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, findings, etc.)	125.42
TOTAL	7,937.22

### Japanese Red Cross Society

#### First Aid:

The following statistics covers the activities of Chapters (prefectural) in the field of First Aid Instruction for the period 24 November 1948 - 26 March 1949:



Name of Place	Period of Instruction	No. enrolled		No. passed examination		Type of Students
		Men	Women	Men	Women	
Miyagi Chapter	24 Nov '48 3 Dec '48	39	31	30	26	Nurses, policemen, firemen, and volunteers
Tochigi Chapter	6 Dec '48 10 Dec '48	15	16	13	11	Policemen, firemen, nurses, and health officers
Shiga Chapter	13 Dec '48	75	116	69	105	Students of Police School, Nurses, Health Officers
Ashikaga City	18 Jan '49 19 Jan '49	34	6			Health Officers (12 hours)
Hidachi City	26 Jan '49 2 Feb '49	32	48	11	20	Policemen, teachers, youth organization members, nurses, Public Health nurses, health officers
Shizuoka Chapter	8 Feb '49 17 Feb '49	292	55	256	47	Policemen, firemen, nurses
Utsunomiya	22 Feb '49 23 Feb '49	35	45			Health Officers (12 hours)
Mito City	24 Feb '49 27 Feb '49	27	41	24	14	Policemen, nurses, public health nurses
Hidachi City	1 Mar '49 2 Mar '49	86	15			Health officers of Hidachi factory, nurses, volunteers (12 hours)
Tokyo Police School	16 Mar '49	600				Police School Students (5 hours)
Tsuchiura National Hospital	26 Mar '49		50			Nurses (2 hours)
Tsuchiura City	22 Mar '49 26 Mar '49	8	51	4	28	Women's Club members, nurses, Public Health nurses, policewomen
Miyagi-ken	28 Mar '49 30 Mar '49	32	13	27	13	Hidachi factory personnel
Ibaraki-ken	31 Mar '49					
Kizaki-mura	1 Apr '49		50			Members of Women's Club (10 hours)
		1,275	537	434	264	

Note: Except where otherwise stated, the above First Aid courses consisted of 20 hours or more of instruction.



## Volunteer Services:

The following brief outline sets forth the major projected activities for the Volunteer Services for the period April 1949 - March 1950:

- April -- Set up Special Advisory Committee on Plans for Services to Children.
- Nutrition (To write a pamphlet on Nutrition).
  - Conferences to assist in organizing Volunteer Service Groups in six blocks: North, Northwest, Central, and Middle West (Honshu), Shikoku and Kyushu.
  - Tokyo Volunteers' General Meeting.
  - To set up Production Corps in Tokyo to work with yarn and white material on hand.
  - Publish monthly Magazine "Red Cross News".
  - Pamphlet "Blind and Deaf" and "Everybody's Volunteer Service".
  - To begin College Activities in Nippon Joshidai.
- May -- Set up Central VS Committee
- Set up Special Advisory Committee on
    - a. Service to the Blind and Deaf
    - b. Publish "Public Health and Hygiene" pamphlet.
  - Training Course on "Service to Children".
  - Publication of "Red Cross News", and pamphlet "Nutrition Service".
  - Making of slides "Everybody's VS".
- June -- Special Advisory Committee on Nutrition Service and Engineering Service.
- "Red Cross News".
  - Publication of pamphlet "Public Health and Hygiene".
- July -- Special Advisory Committee for preparation in publishing pamphlet "Day Nursery Service".
- Training Course on "Nutrition".
  - Concert to publicize "VS Songs".
  - "Red Cross News".
  - Publication of pamphlet "Engineering Service".
- August - Special Advisory Committee on Engineering Service.
- "Red Cross News"
  - Publication of pamphlet "Day Nursery Service".
- Sept -- Special Advisory Committee on Public Health and Hygiene Service (Preparation to hold Training Courses).
- Day Nursery Service
  - "Red Cross News".
  - Preparation of pamphlet "VS Abroad".



Oct -- Central VS Committee.

Special Advisory Committee for preparation of pamphlet "Transportation Service".

"Red Cross News".

Making of a movie "Japanese Red Cross VS".

Nov -- VS General Meeting (15 November).

Special Advisory Committee for preparation of pamphlet "Relief Service".

Training Course on "Public Health and Hygiene".

"Red Cross News".

Pamphlet "Transportation Service".

Dec-- Special Advisory Committee for preparation of pamphlet "Recreation Service".

"Red Cross News".

Publication of "Relief Service".

Jan -- Special Advisory Committee for preparation of pamphlet "Arts and Skills".

Training Course "First Aid".

Publication of pamphlet "Recreation Service".

Making of slides "VS in Other Countries".

Feb -- Unfinished Business.

Mar -- Unfinished Business

Note: "Red Cross News". The original plan was to call the VS Magazine "R.C.V.S News". However, at the suggestion of the Chief of General Affairs Division, it was decided on "RC News", since there is no other RC magazine. Also by calling it "RCVS News", the name might limit the readers to volunteers only. However, the magazine is considered to be VS magazine. These will be distributed to the volunteers and any interested persons for the price of ¥ 2.00 per copy.

"The Handbook of JRVS" has finally gone to the printers and is expected to be available for distribution in May.

Explanation of Engineering Service:

The plan on this service is for the volunteers to assist the municipal or prefectural personnel in clearing roads after disasters, putting up temporary shelters or soup kitchens, in other words, manual labor service.

Explanation of Transportation Service:

Volunteers who have bicycles, rearscars and carts are to assist, in time of disasters, transporting supplies or injured and act as messengers. In non-disaster times, the volunteers can transport emergency confinement cases to hospitals, etc., in view of shortage of taxis and ambulances.



## Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc. (CARE)

CARE, Inc., has slightly altered the contents of their Food Package (Oriental pack) and as a matter of comparison between the old food pack and the new food pack the contents are listed below:

### CARE Food Package (Oriental)

<u>New</u>	<u>Old</u>
5 lbs Rice	5 lbs Rice
2 lbs Flour	2 lbs Flour
2 lbs Sugar	2 lbs Sugar
2 lbs Miso	2 lbs Miso
2 lbs Beef in Juices	15 oz. Canned Fish
2 lbs Corned Beef Loaf	1 lb. Canned Beef
1 lb Milk Powder	1 lb Milk Powder
1 lb Coffee	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb Chocolate
1 lb Soap	6 oz. Soap
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb Hard Candy	1 lb Raisins
	1 lb Kidney Beans
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb Powdered Eggs	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb Powdered Eggs
$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb Salt	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb Salt
1 qt Vegetable Oil	24 oz. Vegetable Oil
17 oz. Shoyu	17 oz. Shoyu
1 Hand Towel	1 lb Apricots
	8 oz. Cocoa
	1- $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Soup Concentrate
	1 Wash Cloth

Approximately 5,000 CARE food packages (oriental pack), containing those items given under "New" above, arrived in Japan (Yokohama) aboard the S. S. President Harding, 8 April.

### Ministry of Welfare In-Service Training Program

The Ministry of Welfare, through the Social Affairs Bureau, have encouraged In-Service Training and a summary report covering these training programs, under their auspices, for the period 1 January - 31 January 1948, is inclosed (Inclosure No. 5).

Policies and programs for In-Service Training, for the fiscal year 1949, are now being prepared by the Social Affairs Bureau and will be presented at the Prefectural Welfare Department Chiefs' Conference to be held in Tokyo on 22-23 April. Information covering this presentation will be published in a subsequent Public Health and Welfare Section Weekly Bulletin.

### SECTION VII

#### SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

### Health Insurance Hospital Society

Under government-managed Health Insurance, there are a number of hospitals and clinics located in some 25 prefectures. The chief directors of each of the hospitals have formed a Health Insurance Hospital Society which has for its purpose research in the improvement of medical care for the insured and efficiency in hospital administration. The administrative supervision of these medical care facilities is conducted through a prefectural Insurance section. This Health Insurance Hospital Society is a private, not a quasi-government agency and should not be confused with an authorized Health Insurance Society as provided in the Health Insurance Law. The following hospitals are reported as having membership in the Society:



<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>Hospitals</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hokkaido	Hokushin Hospital	Sapporo
Miyagi	1st Miyagi Hospital	Sendai City
Miyagi	2nd Miyagi Hospital	Sendai
Akita	Minsei Hospital	Noshiro-city
Yamagata	Shinryo Hospital	Shinzi-machi
Tochigi	Suzumenomiya Hospital	Suzumenomiya-mura
Saitama	Omiya Hospital	Omiya City
Saitama	1st Hospital	Urawa City
Tokyo	Yamato Hospital	Shinjyuku-ku
Tokyo	Katsushika Clinic	Katsushika-ku
Tokyo	Tonan Hospital	Shinagawa-ku
Tokyo	Kamata Hospital	Ota-ku
Tokyo	Uguisudani Hospital	Taito-ku
Kanagawa	Yokohama Central Hospital	Yokohama City
Kanagawa	Kawasaki Hospital	Kawasaki
Kanagawa	Tsurumi Clinic	Yokohama City
Shizuoka	Sekuragaoka Hospital	Shimizu City
Shizuoka	Mishima Hospital	Mishima City
Yamanashi	Kajikazawa Hospital	Kajikazawa-machi
Yamanashi	Yamanashi Hospital	Kofu City
Toyama	Fushiki Hospital	Takaoka City
Ishikawa	Naruwa Hospital	Kanazawa City
Fukui	Katsuyama Hospital	Katsuyama-machi
Gifu	Tsuchida Hospital	Tsuchida-mura
Gifu	Tajimi City Hospital	Tajimi City
Aichi	Chukyo Hospital	Nagoya City
Mie	Hatsu Hospital	Yokkaichi City
Mie	Matsusaka Civilian's Hospital	Matsusaka City
Kyoto	Kuramaguchi Hospital	Kyoto City
Hyogo	Kobe Central Hospital	Kobe City
Nara	Miwa Hospital	Isoshiro-gun
Yamaguchi	Tokuyama Central Hospital	Tokuyama City
Ehime	Taishu Hospital	Kita-gun
Ehime	Uwajima Social Insurance Hospital	Uwajima City
Fukuoka	Kokura Commemoration Hospital	Kokura City
Fukuoka	Kosei-so Hospital	Naokata City
Fukuoka	1st Health Insurance Hospital	Kurume City
Saga	Saga Hospital	Saga City
Saga	Uranosaki Hospital	Yamachiro-machi
Kumamoto	Hitoyoshi Hospital	Hitoyoshi City
Kumamoto	Amakusa Joint Hospital	Honwatari-machi
Kumamoto	Yashiro Hospital	Yashiro City
Oita	Nankai Hospital	Saeki City

### Medical Care Costs

To procure medical and hospital services for persons insured under government-managed Health Insurance or Seamen's Insurance, the Welfare Ministry has contracts with a variety of public hospitals. Among other things, these contracts regulate the treatment and accommodation fees to be charged by the hospital for services rendered to the insured. These are based on the standard medical treatment point values used in insurance medical practice.

In the past, however, the fees agreed upon in contracts with public hospitals operated by the national government used to be 10 percent below standard fees. This reduction was made by nationally operated facilities in view of the tax exemption of such institutions. This arrangement used to apply to National Hospitals, National University hospitals, Welfare Society (Kosei-dan) facilities and social insurance institutions.



In an effort to increase the revenues of government-operated hospitals, this practice has been terminated as of 1 April. Contracts concluded subsequent to that date will provide that standard point values shall be applied in compensated institutions for services rendered by them to insurance patients. Thus government-operated hospitals will be on the same footing as other public hospitals, e.g., private university hospitals or Red Cross hospitals. The only institutions which will continue to provide services to the social insurances at a 10 percent discount will be the social insurance facilities.

SECTION VIII

MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

*Crawford F. Sams*

CRAWFORD F. SAMS

Brigadier General, Medical Corps  
Chief

7 Inclosures:

- Incl. 1 - Allocation of Cement for Maintenance & Repair of Water-works in the First Quarter, JFY 1949 - April - June.
- Incl. 2 - Second Distribution of Cement for the Reconstruction of the Hokuriku District Fourth Quarter, JFY 1948, January - March.
- Incl. 3 - Cement Allocation Plan for the Fourth Quarter, January - March, JFY 1948 "Culture and Welfare Institutions".
- Incl. 4 - Allocation of Cement to Prefectures, Fourth Quarter, Japanese Fiscal Year, 1948 January - March.
- Incl. 5 - Local Training Activities of the Ministry of Welfare, Jan - Dec 1948.
- Incl. 6 - Monthly Report of Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan for Four Week Period Ending 26 March 1949.
- Incl. 7 - Weekly Report of Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan for Week Ending 2 April 1949.



Allocation of Cement for Maintenance & Repair of  
Water-works in the First Quarter, JFY 1949, April - June.  
(Unit: Metric Tons)

Prefecture	Total	City, Town or Village and Quantity of Allocation
Hokkaido	123	Sapporo 30, Yubari 20, Hakodate 5, Monbetsu 30, Muroran 10, Urakwa 4, Watsukanai 24.
Aomori	25	Aomori 24, Owani 1.
Miyagi	8	Furukawa 8.
Fukushima	22	Akatsu 2, Nakatsu 20.
Ibaraki	2	Ota 2.
Tochigi	1	Utsunomiya 1.
Chiba	30	Choshi 20, Sakura 5, Kisarazu 3, Kisarazu W.W. Co. 2.
Kanagawa	31	Yokohama 26, Yoshihama 5.
Niigata	58	Shibata 1, Mitsuke 2, Ohara 4, Niigata 50, Kameda 1.
Fukui	9	Fukui 9.
Yamanashi	5	Kofu 4, Yusen W.W. Assn. 1
Nagano	19	Nagano 10, Togo 8, Suwa 1.
Gifu	95	Gifu 90, Tajimi 5.
Shizuoka	155	Hamamatsu 2, Numazu 5, Atami 25, Shimizu 8, Shizuoka 41, Yoshihara 10, Mishima 4, Ito 60.
Aichi	126	Nagoya 113, Toyohashi 3, Okazaki 3, Ichinomiya 7.
Mie	5	Suzuka 5.
Kyoto	20	Kyoto 20.
Osaka	73	Osaka 10, Fuse 22, Kaizuka 10, Nagano 3, Sakai 20, Izumiotsu 2, Kishiwada 2, Furuichi 4.
Hyogo	124	Naruo 1, Motoyama 2, Honjo 1, Miwa 6, Kobe 76, Toyooka 2, Ashiya 2, Himeji 3, Amagasaki 10, Akaho 5, Nishinomiya 1, Sumoto 5, Mita 2, Hitaka 2, Itami 4, Takasago 2.
Nara	65	Yamato-Takada 5, Nara 2, Tanbashi W.W. Assn. 5, Koriyama 50, Ikoma 3.
Wakayama	5	Shingu 1, Yuasa W.W. Assn., Tanabe 1, Shirahama W.W. Co. 1
Okayama	6	Hibu 1, Yatsuhama 1, Tamashima 1, Tamano 3.
Hiroshima	25	Fukuyama 20, Kure 5.
Yamaguchi	105	Iwakuni 14, Shimonoseki 4, Tokuyama 7, Ube 10, Hikari 25, Yamaguchi 20, Yanai 25.
Kagawa	7	Kotohira 7.



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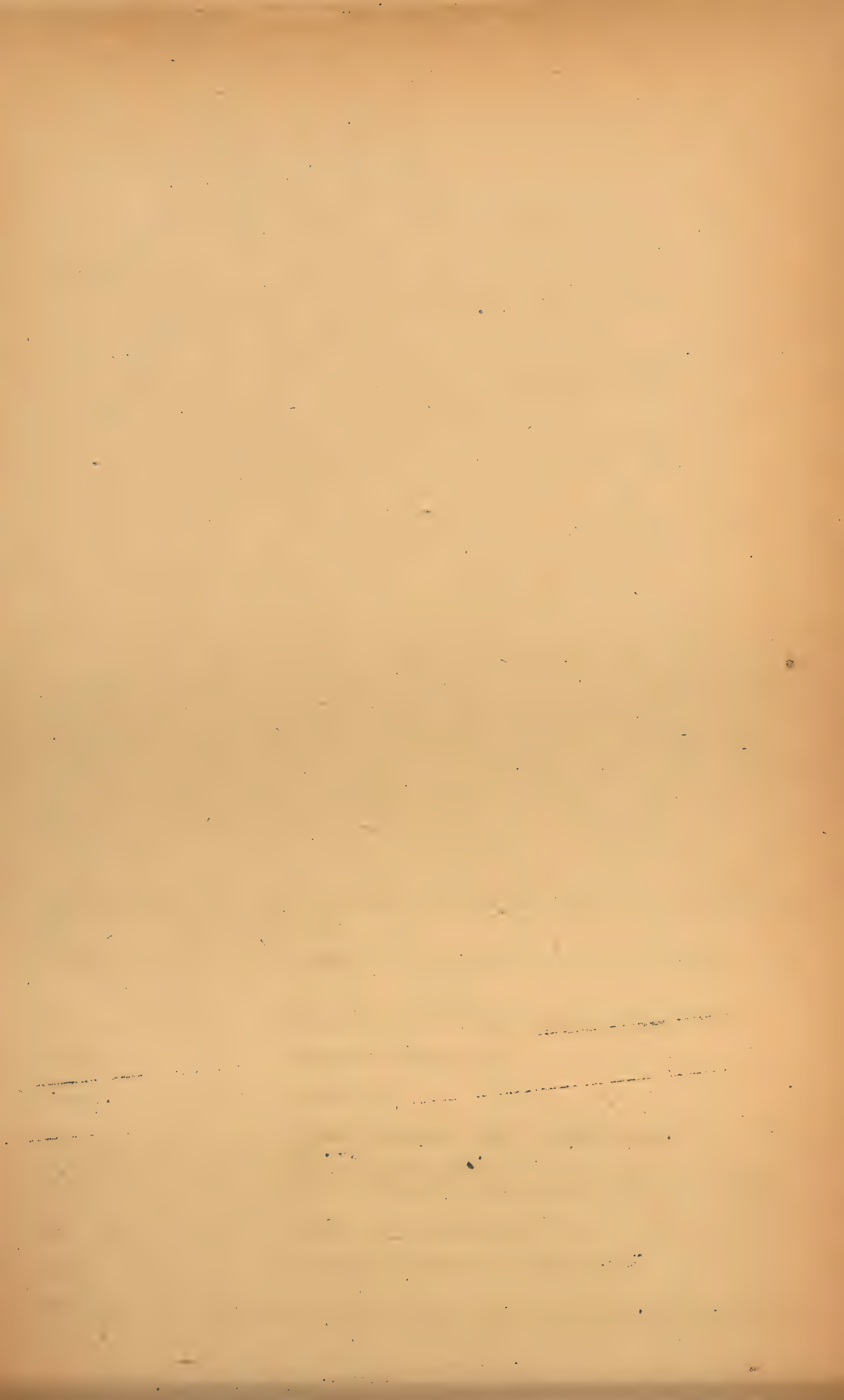
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$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1-x)$$



Prefecture	Total	City, town or village and quantity of allocation
Tokushima	1	Naruto 1.
Ehime	3	Yahatahama 1, Imabaru 1, Araiama 1.
Kochi	18	Takaoka 5, Suzaki 10, Kochi 3.
Fukuoka	90	Kokura 4, Yahata 20, Fukuoka 30, Tagawa 12, Wakamatsu 10, Naokata 2, Kurume 2, Moji 10.
Saga	6	Takeo 1, Karatsu 3, Saga 1, Minamikawazoe 1.
Nagasaki	15	Nagasaki 15.
Kumamoto	108	Kumamoto 3, Shikimi 105.
Oita	115	Nakatsu 5, Oita 1, Bepou 10, Usuki 15, Takeda 3, Kokubu W. W. Assn. 81.
TOTAL	1,500 Metric Tons	







Second Distribution of Cement for the  
Reconstruction of the Hokuriku District  
Fourth Quarter, JFY 1948, January - March  
(Unit: Metric Tons)

Establishment	Amount Distributed to Ishikawa Pref.	Amount Distributed to Fukui Pref.	Total
Public Bathhouses		126	126
Slaughter Houses & Dairy Plants		20	20
Nutrition Institutes	5	5	10
Sanitation Facilities		11	11
General Medical Hospitals	50	105	155
National Hospital & National Sanatorium	15	10	25
Health Center	5	25	30
Hygienic Laboratory		3	3
Child Welfare Institutions	<u>3</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>20</u>
TOTAL	78	322	400

Inclosure No. 2







CEMENT ALLOCATION PLAN FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER  
(JAN - MARCH) JAPANESE FISCAL YEAR 1948  
"CULTURE AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS"  
(Unit: Metric Tons)

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>ALLOCATION</u>
Repatriation Relief Board	1
Public Bath Houses	70
Crematories	20
Slaughter Houses	80
Dairy Plants	80
Nutrition Institutes	15
Sanitation Facilities	130
National Park Institutions	30
Health Centers	450
Prevention of Infectious Diseases	50
Disease Prevention Section, Ministry of Welfare	50
Medical Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare	167
General Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare	300
Repairs and Utilities Section, Ministry of Welfare	5
Hygienic Laboratories	25
Venereal Disease Control Institutions	30
Quarantine Institutions	50
Social Relief Institutions	100
Child Welfare Institutions	156
Medical Insurance Institutions	140
Seamen's Insurance Institutions	2
Sanitary Technicians Training Institutions	2
	<hr/>
TOTAL	1,953 Metric Tons





Allocation of Cement to Prefectures  
Fourth Quarter, Japanese Fiscal Year, 1948  
(January - March)  
(Unit: Metric Tons)  
Culture and Welfare Institutions

Prefecture	Allocation Quantity
Hokkaido	66.5
Total	<u>66.5</u>
Aomori	33.5
Iwate	26.5
Miyagi	84.5
Akita	24.2
Yamagata	17.
Fukushima	12.
Total	<u>197.7</u>
Ibaraki	45.
Tochigi	3.
Gumma	24.5
Saitama	43.
Chiba	28.8
Tokyo	125.5
Kanagawa	114.8
Yamanashi	34.5
Nagano	42.5
Niigata	13.
Total	<u>474.6</u>
Gifu	22.7
Shizuoka	86.
Aichi	96.
Mie	24.5
Ishikawa	50.
Toyama	18.
Total	<u>297.2</u>
Fukui	36.
Shiga	29.5
Kyoto	26.
Osaka	101.7
Hyogo	40.5
Nara	32.
Wakayama	30.
Total	<u>295.7</u>
Tottori	39.
Shimane	14.
Okayama	49.
Hiroshima	89.5
Yamaguchi	51.
Total	<u>242.5</u>
Tokushima	23.5
Kagawa	29.
Ehime	51.
Kochi	32.
Total	<u>135.5</u>
Fukuoka	68.
Saga	36.
Nagasaki	41.
Kumamoto	30.3
Oita	9.
Miyazaki	25.
Kagoshima	34.
Total	<u>243.3</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>1,953.</u>





## Local Training Activities of the Ministry of Welfare

January - December 1948

### 1. Conferences

a. Case Work Conference. From the staff of the Protection Section of the Welfare Ministry, one 2nd-class official and one 3rd-class official, visit one prefecture after another to orient and discuss with local government officials, municipal officials, representatives of Minsei-in and the people connected with protection agencies, on handling cases under the provisions of the Daily Life Security Law. In 1948 a one-day conference of this type was held in each of 14 prefectures (Ibaraki, Chiba, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Nagasaki and Miyazaki) with average attendance of 50 people. Individual cases presented by the attendants were discussed.

b. Lectures on Consumers Cooperatives. On 26 November 1948 a lecture meeting was held at Nakanoshima Public Hall, Osaka City, to introduce the public to the Consumers Livelihood Cooperative Association Law. Lectures were given by Mr. Toyohiko Kagawa, Mrs. Umeo Oku and Mr. Chujiro Kimura, Chief of Social Affairs Bureau, the Ministry of Welfare with 8,000 attendants.

c. Conference of Heads of Special Women's Protection Agencies. A conference was held on 13 October 1948 at Welfare Ministry with presence of 50 people including directors of special women's protection agencies in Tokyo, Miyagi, Kanagawa, Aichi, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo and Shizuoka Prefectures and prefectural officials concerned of the above prefectures. Chief of Rehabilitation Section, Social Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry led discussion on "How to Protect and Rehabilitate the Women in the Institutions" and other subjects.

### 2. Programs

a. Inspector-Instructors. Members of Protection Section, Social Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry, including two 2nd class officials and five 3rd class officials are going around one prefecture after another in order to inspect and instruct on administrative affairs of the Daily Life Security Law and its actual operation.

b. Guidance of Minsei-in. Throughout the country, out of total of 468 local offices 230 have a leading official in charge of Minsei-in, who is to instruct the Minsei-in under the control of respective local office. (There are a total 230 such officials and the Ministry of Welfare pays one-half of their salary).

c. Paid Social Investigator. In Tokyo and Yokohama 32 municipal and ward officials (one-half of their salary is paid by Welfare Ministry) were appointed to assume responsibility for technical matters in protection business and also to assist Minsei-in.

d. Minsei-in Offices. Four hundred-ninety offices were established (460 in six largest cities and 30 in 16 cities whose population exceeds 150,000) with average staff for each office of 1 clerk and 2 other employees to guide Minsei-in activities. (There are total 1,476 such employees and one-half of their salaries are paid by the Ministry of Welfare).

e. Training Courses for Social Workers. In order to reeducate governmental and public officials engaged in social work, training courses are held in eight "blocks" (regions) throughout the country. In 1948, at Saga in Kyushu, Toyama in Chubu, Hiroshima in Chugoku, Tokyo in Kanto and Osaka in Kinki, 7 day courses were conducted. Two hundred-three persons completed and 45 partly attended these courses with the following instructors:

Cont'd.

Inclosure No. 5





### Subjects

Outline of Social Work  
Child Welfare Work  
  
Daily Life Security and Disaster Relief  
Methods of Social Work  
  
Social Survey and Statistics

### Special Lectures:

On Social Work  
  
Financial Conditions of Our Country  
International Relationship  
  
Social Work in Farm  
  
Mental Attitude for Social Work  
Social Situation in Europe  
Work of Minsei-iin  
  
Community Chest Movement  
  
Local Autonomy  
  
Social Work Legislation

### Instructors

Mr. S. Matsumoto, Welfare Ministry  
Official of Children's Bureau, Welfare Ministry  
  
Official of Social Affairs Bureau,  
Ministry of Welfare  
Mr. S. Tanigawa, Japan Social Work Assn.  
Mr. A. Takeuchi, Professor, Kansai-gakuin  
Mr. Y. Hayasaki, Welfare Ministry

Military Government Officer in respective Region  
Mr. H. Nakao, Finance Ministry  
Mr. M. Tsuda, Press League & Mr. S. Itakura, Osaka Mainichi Press  
Mr. K. Shinomiya, Osaka Social Work College  
Mr. E. Yoshikawa, novelist  
Mr. S. Ryu, Asahi Press  
Mr. I. Kishida, All Japan Minsei-iin Federation  
Mr. N. Egawa, Central Committee of Community Chest  
Mr. Y. Kobayashi, Correspondence Section, Construction Ministry  
Mr. Y. Kikuchi, Professor, Kyushu Univ.

Besides the above lectures, observation trips, recreation, and discussions were conducted.

f. Training Courses for Minsei-iin. In every prefecture municipal, district or other local offices are to hold one or two days training course of this type at least once a year. All Minsei-iin under the control of the office are required to attend the course. Instructors are the people sent from the Central Government and officials of prefectural, municipal, district and other local offices as well as outside people who are connected with social work. Subjects of lectures are: Operation of Minsei-iin Law, Operation of Daily Life Security Law and Child Welfare Law, Practice of Social Survey, Methods of Case Work, etc. Welfare Ministry bears one-half of the expenses.

g. Training of Leaders of Consumers Cooperatives. In 1948 a three day training course was given at Makone, Kanagawa Prefecture, from 17 November 1948 to 100 people including prefectural officials concerned and leading personnel of consumers cooperatives. Mrs. U. Oku, Mr. K. Arai, Mr. Oyama, Chief, Livelihood Section, Social Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry, Mr. Sato of Economic Stabilization Board, Mr. Kariya of Finance Ministry, and Mr. Sakakibara, Chief of Fukushima Cooperatives lectured on theory and actual operation of Consumers Cooperatives.

### 3. Publications

a. Distribution of "Seikatsu Hogo Hyakumon Hyakuto" (Hundred Questions and Answers about Daily Life Security Law). As a guiding text of case work in Daily Life Security Law the second issue of "Hundred Questions and Answers about Daily Life Security", entitled "Daily Life Security Law - Its Standard Amount of Grant and Its Operation" was distributed to Minsei-iin and other people concerned (120,000 copies).

b. Distribution of Minsei-Jiho. Every month about 136,000 copies of "Minsei-Jiho" are distributed to Minsei-iin and municipal, town and village officials with a purpose of constantly guiding and training Minsei-iin.

1920

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c. Distribution of Collection of Laws and Regulations. Three thousand copies of "Consumers Livelihood Cooperative Association's Laws and Regulations" and 2,000 copies of "Minsei-in Law and Related Laws and Regulations" were distributed to Prefectural authorities and other people concerned.

d. Handbook of Consumers Cooperatives. Five thousand copies of "Handbook" including Cooperative Law and related regulations and notes, the reason for presenting the Bill at the Second Diet Session and explanation of the Bill, etc., were distributed to prefectural and other related authorities.





DIGEST OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE  
IN JAPAN FOR THE FOUR WEEK PERIOD ENDED 26 MARCH 1949

During the four weeks ended 26 March 1949 the \*12 acute communicable diseases included in this report accounted for 2,647 cases and 268 deaths. \*\* Increases over February were recorded for dysentery, smallpox, malaria, Japanese "B" encephalitis (1 case) and epidemic meningitis. There were decreases in diphtheria, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever and typhus fever while scarlet fever remained unchanged. Current rates were lower than in March last year for all of these diseases except smallpox, Japanese "B" encephalitis and scarlet fever. There was no cholera or plague in either year.

The current case rate for diphtheria (24.0) was 8 percent less than in February (26.2) and the death rate was 2.0 compared with 2.6 last month. This was the lowest case rate ever recorded for diphtheria in March. It was 7 percent less than in March last year (25.9) and less than half the rate (48.8) in the same period of 1947. There were decreases this month in the rates of 27 Prefectures, increases in 18 and no change in 1. Prefectural rates ranged from 5.0 in Nara to 92.7 in Saga. Thirty-five prefectural rates were within plus or minus 50 percent of the national average. Eight prefectures had rates in excess of the average by more than 50 percent. These were Aomori, Miyagi, Ishikawa, Shimane, Saga, Nagasaki, Miyazaki and Kagoshima. Three prefectures (Ibaraki, Gifu and Nara) had rates that were less than half the national figure.

The dysentery case rate this month (3.4) was more than 50 percent higher than in February (2.2). The death rate increased from 0.6 in February to 0.8 in March. The current case rate was the lowest recorded for March since 1923 when it was 3.2. It was approximately 30 percent less than the rates in March 1948 (4.8) and 1947 (4.7). More than half (25) of the prefectural rates increased in March, 13 decreased, and 8 remained unchanged. Current rates ranged from zero in 9 prefectures to 15.6 in Miyagi. Only 18 prefectural rates were within plus or minus 50 percent of the average; nine were higher and 19 were lower. Three prefectures had rates that were more than double the average and together accounted for nearly a third of all cases reported. These were Miyagi (15.6), Tokyo-to (10.1) and Ehime (7.1).

Typhoid fever continued to decline. The case rate this month (4.2) was more than 30 percent below that for February (6.1). The death rate (0.7) remained unchanged. The current case rate was the lowest ever recorded for March. It was 28 percent less than in March last year (5.8) and more than 60 percent below the figure (10.9) for the same period of 1947. Nearly two-thirds (29) of the prefectures reported decreases this month, 11 showed increases and 6 recorded no change. Rates among the prefectures ranged from zero in 5 instances to 17.1 in Mie. Twenty-eight prefectural rates were within plus or minus 50 percent of the national figure. Five were higher and 13 were lower. The five prefectures with rates exceeding the average by more than 50 percent were Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo-to, Fukuoka and Mie. Tokyo-to alone accounted for 20 percent of all cases reported and the other four prefectures with exceptionally high rates accounted for an additional 20 percent.

The paratyphoid fever case rate declined from 1.9 in February to 1.6 in March, and the death rate of 0.1 remained the same. The case rate this month was the lowest recorded for March since 1936 when it was 1.3. The current figure was more than 10 percent less than in the same period last year (1.8) and nearly 50 percent below the March rate (3.1) in 1947. There were decreases this month in 14 prefectures, increases in 13 and no change in 19, 12 of which had no cases in either month. Altogether, 16 prefectures reported they had no cases in March. Tokyo-to and Chiba had case rates of 7.7 and 6.1 respectively and together accounted for 44 percent of all cases reported. Rates among the remaining 32 prefectures ranged from 0.4 to 3.6.





There were 13 cases of smallpox reported in March compared with 3 in February. The current rate was 0.2 whereas in February it was less than 0.1. The first death of the year was recorded this month. The death rate was less than 0.1. Last year the case rate for March was less than 0.1 but in 1947 it was 0.9. Current cases were reported in 5 prefectures. There were 8 in Yamaguchi, 2 in Ehime and 1 each in Hokkaido, Kanagawa and Oita.

The typhus fever case rate declined from 0.4 last month to 0.1 currently, and the death rate remained less than 0.1. In the same period of 1948 and 1947 the case rates were 0.6 and 1.4 respectively. There were only 6 cases in March this year. Three were in Tokyo-to and the others were in Kanagawa, Wakayama, and Nagasaki.

The malaria case rate increased slightly, from 1.4 in February to 1.7 in March. There were 3 deaths this month, yielding a rate of less than 0.1, compared with none previously. The current case rate was 45 percent of the figure (3.8) for the same period last year and only 12 percent of the rate (13.7) in March 1947. There were increases this month in 20 prefectures, decreases in 16, and no change in 5. An additional 5 prefectures had no cases in either month. Approximately a third (16) of the prefectures reported they had no cases in March. Shiga Prefecture recorded a case rate of 27.0, Niigata Prefecture had a rate of 7.0, and the remaining 28 prefectures had rates ranging from 0.4 to 4.2.

One case and one death from Japanese "B" encephalitis were reported in Chiba Prefecture during March, the first to be reported this year. Both the case and death rates were less than 0.1. No Japanese "B" encephalitis was reported during the corresponding periods of 1948 and 1947.

The case rate for scarlet fever (5.2) was the same as in the preceding month while the death rate declined from 0.1 in February to less than 0.1 in March. Scarlet fever has been more prevalent this year than at any time since 1944. The current case rate was 93 percent higher than in March 1948 (2.7) and 73 percent higher than in the same period of 1947 (3.0). There were increases this month in 22 prefectures, decreases in 17 and no change in 7. Nine prefectures reported they had no cases of scarlet fever during March. Six prefectures had rates that were more than double the national average and together accounted for nearly 60 percent of all cases reported. These prefectures and the case rates for each were: Hokkaido (13.7), Tokyo-to (20.0), Kanagawa (11.8), Shiga (13.5), Kyoto (11.7), and Nara (28.6). The remaining 31 prefectures had rates ranging from 0.8 to 8.8.

The case rate for epidemic meningitis increased from 1.7 in February to 2.7 in March and the death rate increased from 0.5 to 0.7. The current case rate was 36 percent less than in the same period of 1948 (4.2) and nearly 70 percent less than the figure (8.6) in March 1947. There were increases over February in nearly half (22) of the prefectures, decreases in 11 and no change in the rates of 4. An additional 9 prefectures had no cases in either month. Fifteen prefectures reported they had no cases during March. At the other extreme, four prefectures had rates that were more than double the national figure and together accounted for 40 percent of all cases reported. These prefectures and their case rates were: Hokkaido (9.8), Iwate (7.1), Tokyo-to (5.8), and Tottori (11.0). The remaining 27 prefectures had rates ranging from 0.4 to 5.2.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

\*\*\*Five additional diseases accounted for 71,296 cases. Data on deaths are not available.

Measles continued its steady upward trend. The case rate this month (263.5) was more than 75 percent higher than in February (149.9). It was more than two and a half times the rate (99.7) in March last year but only about three-fourths of the figure (343.8) for the same period of 1947. There were increases over February in all but 3 prefectures. There was a wide range in prefectural rates, from 3.0 in Tokushima to 1,130.5 in Shimane. Only 13 prefectures had rates within plus or minus 50 percent of the national average. Rates in more than half (24) of the prefectures were more than 50 percent less than the average. Nine prefectures had





increases of from 1 to 6 cases over last week were recorded in 11 additional prefectures. In 9 other prefectures the number of cases decreased by from 1 to 9 cases each. The number did not change in 2 prefectures and the remaining 23 prefectures had no cases in either week. Cases this week were distributed among 17 prefectures, 14 of which had cases numbering from 1 to 6 each. Osaka, Hyogo, and Gumma Prefectures had 88, 15 and 10 cases respectively. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 10.1 and 3.7 respectively.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 4,381 and 53,899 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,464 and 46,823; and for chancroid, 467 and 7,571. Current totals for syphilis and gonorrhea were higher than in the preceding week when syphilis cases numbered 4,005 and gonorrhea cases 3,059. Chancroid cases were lower than last week (499). All current totals were less than in the same week of last year. At that time there were 6,153 cases of syphilis, 6,514 cases of gonorrhea, and 1,124 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were; syphilis, 285.6 and 251.0 respectively; gonorrhea, 225.8 and 218.0; and chancroid, 30.4 and 35.3.





SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
4 WEEKS ENDED 26 MARCH 1949

N - Number  
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	102	33.2	9	2.9	10	3.3	-	-
AOMORI	35	37.6	2	2.1	1	1.1	-	-
IBATE	35	35.4	5	5.1	5	5.1	-	-
NIYAGI	46	37.7	5	4.1	19	15.6	-	-
AKITA	28	28.5	-	-	6	6.1	-	-
YAMAGATA	26	25.2	3	2.9	6	5.8	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	26	16.8	3	1.9	9	5.8	3	1.9
IBARAKI	15	9.6	2	1.3	1	0.6	-	-
TOCHIGI	16	13.4	-	-	2	1.7	-	-
GUMMA	22	17.9	4	3.2	1	0.8	-	-
SAITAMA	32	19.6	1	0.6	8	4.9	6	3.7
CHIBA	25	15.3	4	2.4	6	3.7	6	3.7
TOKYO	107	25.8	9	2.2	42	10.1	10	2.4
KANAGAWA	40	22.6	6	3.4	9	5.1	1	0.6
NIIGATA	62	33.3	5	2.7	2	1.1	1	0.5
TOYAMA	21	27.5	2	2.6	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	26	36.1	3	4.2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	9	16.0	-	-	3	5.3	-	-
YAMAWASHI	9	14.4	1	1.6	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	30	18.9	3	1.9	1	0.6	1	0.6
SHIZUOKA	12	10.3	3	2.6	-	-	-	-
MIYAZUKA	26	14.1	2	1.1	-	-	1	0.5
YAMAGUCHI	38	15.4	1	0.4	12	4.9	4	1.6
HIROSHIMA	28	25.2	3	2.7	3	2.7	1	0.9
YAMAGUCHI	11	16.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	-	-
HYOGO	19	13.9	1	0.7	8	5.9	2	1.5
OSAKA	33	12.3	1	0.4	13	4.8	1	0.4
KYOTO	46	19.1	6	2.5	5	2.1	2	0.8
MIYAZAKI	3	5.0	1	1.7	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	11	14.7	-	-	2	2.7	-	-
TOCHUGI	9	19.8	1	2.2	2	4.4	-	-
SHIMANE	36	52.1	1	1.4	4	5.8	-	-
OKAYAMA	18	14.3	2	1.6	3	2.4	-	-
HIROSHIMA	35	22.4	-	-	4	2.6	1	0.6
YAMAGUCHI	21	18.2	3	2.6	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	8	12.0	1	1.5	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	18	25.2	1	1.4	1	1.4	-	-
SHIMANE	18	15.9	4	3.5	8	7.1	2	1.8
KOCHI	17	25.7	-	-	1	1.5	-	-
FUKUOKA	78	30.8	4	1.6	3	1.2	1	0.4
SAGA	66	92.7	5	7.0	3	4.2	-	-
NAGASAKI	49	40.9	2	1.7	2	1.7	2	1.7
KUMAMOTO	25	18.3	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
OITA	30	31.5	3	3.1	3	3.1	-	-
HIYAZAKI	50	62.1	2	2.5	2	2.5	2	2.5
OGOSHIWA	56	41.4	6	4.4	-	-	-	-
March 1949	1,473	24.0	122	2.0	211	3.4	47	0.8
Feb. 1949	1,605	26.2	161	2.6	138	2.2	36	0.6
March 1948	1,590	25.9	207	3.0	292	4.8	80	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 26 March 1949  
Continued

N - Number  
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	14	4.6	3	1.0	2	0.7	-	-
IOMORI	3	3.2	-	-	2	2.1	-	-
IWATE	5	5.1	2	2.0	1	1.0	-	-
MIYAGI	6	4.9	1	0.8	4	3.3	-	-
AKITA	5	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	3	1.9	-	-	2	1.3	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	1.7	1	0.8	1	0.8	-	-
GUMMA	2	1.6	-	-	2	1.6	-	-
SAITAMA	12	7.4	1	0.6	1	0.6	-	-
CHIBA	16	9.8	6	3.7	10	6.1	1	0.6
TOKYO	51	12.3	5	1.2	32	7.7	-	-
KANAGAWA	5	2.8	1	0.6	4	2.3	1	0.6
NIIGATA	7	3.8	-	-	4	2.1	1	0.5
TOYAMA	3	3.9	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	1.4	1	1.4	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	4	7.1	-	-	2	3.6	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	4	2.5	-	-	2	1.3	-	-
GIFU	3	2.6	2	1.7	1	0.9	-	-
SHIZUOKA	6	3.3	1	0.5	6	3.3	1	0.5
AICHI	9	3.6	2	0.8	3	1.2	-	-
MIE	19	17.1	3	2.7	1	0.9	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	2	3.0	-	-
KYOTO	4	2.9	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
OSAKA	8	3.0	3	1.1	2	0.7	-	-
HYOGO	9	3.7	2	0.8	-	-	-	-
NARA	2	3.4	1	1.7	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	4	5.3	-	-	1	1.3	-	-
TOTTORI	2	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	3	4.3	2	2.9	1	1.4	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	1.6	1	0.8	1	0.8	-	-
HIROSHIMA	9	5.7	-	-	3	1.9	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	3	4.2	-	-	1	1.4	1	1.4
EHIME	2	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	4	6.0	2	3.0	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	10	3.9	2	0.8	1	0.4	-	-
SAGA	4	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	3	2.5	1	0.8	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	2	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	2.5	-	-	1	1.2	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* March, 1949	257	4.2	45	0.7	96	1.6	5	0.1
* February, 1949	373	6.1	42	0.7	116	1.9	4	0.1
* March, 1948	358	5.8	71	1.0	109	1.8	9	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.



Monthly Report - 26 March 1949  
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PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Case		Death		Case		Death	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	3	0.7	1	0.2
KANAGAWA	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	1.3	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	8	6.9	1	0.9	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Mar '49	13	0.2	1	0.0	6	0.1	1	0.0
* Feb '49	3	0.0	-	-	25	0.4	1	0.0
* Mar '48	1	0.0	4	0.1	34	0.6	7	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 26 March 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Case		Death		Case		Death	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	2	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	3	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVATE	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	2	2.0	1	1.0	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	4	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.6
TOKYO	9	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	7	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	13	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	3	1.2	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	18	27.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	5	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	2	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	2.7	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	2	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	7	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	3	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	4	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
* Mar '49	107	1.7	3	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
* Feb '49	85	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Mar '48	232	3.8	25	0.4	-	-	1	0.0

See footnotes at end of table.



Monthly Report - 26 March 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Case		Death		Case		Death	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	42	13.7	-	-	30	9.8	4	1.3
AOMORI	2	2.1	-	-	1	1.1	1	1.1
IWATE	1	1.0	-	-	7	7.1	1	1.0
MIYAGI	5	4.1	-	-	6	4.9	1	0.8
AKITA	6	6.1	-	-	5	5.1	2	2.0
YAMAGATA	4	3.9	-	-	5	4.9	1	1.0
FUKUSHIMA	4	2.6	-	-	8	5.2	1	0.6
IBARAKI	4	2.6	-	-	5	3.2	1	0.6
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	2	1.7	1	0.8
GUMMA	2	1.6	-	-	4	3.2	1	0.8
SAITAMA	12	7.4	-	-	2	1.2	1	0.6
CHIBA	12	7.3	-	-	4	2.4	4	2.4
TOKYO	83	20.0	-	-	24	5.8	3	0.7
KANAGAWA	21	11.8	-	-	8	4.5	1	0.6
NIIGATA	5	2.7	-	-	2	1.1	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	3	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	1	1.6	-	-
NAGANO	14	8.8	-	-	3	1.9	2	1.3
GIFU	3	2.6	1	0.9	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	1.1	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
AICHI	6	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	4	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	9	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	16	11.7	-	-	5	3.7	3	2.2
OSAKA	13	4.8	-	-	6	2.2	5	1.9
HYOGO	3	1.2	1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.4
NARA	17	28.6	-	-	3	5.0	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	2.2	-	-	5	11.0	2	4.4
SHIMANE	4	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	3	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	4	2.6	-	-	6	3.8	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	3	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	3	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	2	2.8	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	2	1.8	1	0.9
KOCHI	1	1.5	-	-	2	3.0	1	1.5
FUKUOKA	3	1.2	-	-	6	2.4	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.4
NAGASAKI	1	0.8	-	-	4	3.3	1	0.8
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
OITA	2	2.1	-	-	2	2.1	1	1.0
MIYAZAKI	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Mar '49	320	5.2	2	0.0	163	2.7	41	0.7
* Feb '49	316	5.2	7	0.1	107	1.7	28	0.5
* Mar '48	164	2.7	4	0.1	258	4.2	83	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 26 March 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Cases		Cases		Cases	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	1199	389.9	675	219.5	2929	952.4
AOMORI	82	88.0	83	89.1	454	487.2
IWATE	56	56.6	40	40.4	481	485.9
MIYAGI	81	66.3	118	96.6	706	578.2
AKITA	38	38.7	69	70.3	492	501.3
YAMAGATA	85	82.5	161	156.4	435	422.4
FUKUSHIMA	200	129.0	54	34.8	579	373.6
IBARAKI	368	235.3	66	42.2	465	297.4
TOCHIGI	42	35.2	72	60.4	333	279.4
GUMMA	157	127.5	176	143.0	373	303.0
SAITAMA	129	79.1	176	107.9	590	361.7
CHIBA	90	55.0	35	21.4	446	272.4
TOKYO	1509	364.1	402	97.0	4010	967.6
KANAGAWA	203	114.5	117	66.0	947	534.3
NIIGATA	583	313.0	134	71.9	877	470.8
TOYAMA	204	267.2	160	209.6	735	962.7
ISHIKAWA	255	353.8	96	133.2	590	818.7
FUKUI	91	162.3	22	39.2	332	592.0
YAMANASHI	39	62.6	33	52.9	153	245.4
NAGANO	88	55.3	270	169.8	812	510.5
GIFFU	90	77.2	107	91.8	514	440.9
SHIZUOKA	140	76.0	150	81.5	672	364.9
AICHI	252	102.1	271	109.8	1120	453.8
MIIE	637	573.8	109	98.2	458	412.6
SHIGA	221	330.9	91	136.3	302	452.2
KYOTO	1034	757.6	129	94.5	1204	882.2
OSAKA	753	280.0	141	52.4	1515	563.4
HYOGO	445	184.3	243	100.6	1235	511.5
NARA	111	186.5	24	40.3	150	252.0
WAKAYAMA	334	445.5	2	2.7	231	308.1
TOTTORI	41	90.4	7	15.4	265	584.1
SHIMANE	781	1130.5	83	120.1	641	927.9
OKAYAMA	56	44.4	66	52.3	854	676.5
HIROSHIMA	596	380.8	168	107.3	1075	686.8
YAMAGUCHI	443	384.8	48	41.7	628	545.4
TOKUSHIMA	2	3.0	3	4.5	261	392.6
KAGAWA	6	8.4	38	53.2	235	328.9
EHIME	122	107.7	195	172.1	614	541.9
ROCHI	56	84.5	22	33.2	182	274.7
FUKUOKA	2296	906.2	391	154.3	1487	586.9
SAGA	571	801.7	70	98.3	320	449.3
NAGASAKI	491	410.1	38	31.7	528	441.0
KUMAMOTO	562	411.3	46	33.7	407	297.9
OTTA	437	458.8	39	40.9	380	399.0
MIYAZAKI	96	119.3	30	37.3	415	515.7
KAGOSHIMA	95	70.3	65	48.1	370	273.9
*MAR 1949	16167	263.5	5535	90.2	32802	534.6
*FEB 1949	9195	129.9	6160	100.4	32215	525.1
*MAR 1948	6116	99.7	2708	44.1	27311	445.1

See footnotes at end of table.



PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Cases		Cases	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	1420	461.7	22	7.2
AOMORI	291	312.3	4	4.3
IWATE	328	331.3	-	-
MIYAGI	318	260.4	-	-
AKITA	243	247.6	-	-
YAMAGATA	253	245.7	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	545	351.6	2	1.3
IBARAKI	667	426.5	-	-
TOCHIGI	346	290.3	-	-
GUMMA	459	372.9	24	19.5
SAITAMA	416	255.1	7	4.3
CHIBA	286	174.7	2	1.2
TOKYO	973	234.8	35	8.4
KANAGAWA	430	242.6	3	1.7
NIIGATA	645	346.2	1	0.5
TOYAMA	454	594.6	2	2.6
ISHIKAWA	178	247.0	3	4.2
FUKUI	133	237.2	15	26.7
YAMANASHI	201	322.4	2	3.2
NAGANO	654	411.2	11	6.9
Gifu	398	341.4	3	2.6
SHIZUOKA	561	304.7	6	3.3
AICHI	576	233.4	8	3.2
MIE	353	318.0	8	7.2
SHIGA	200	299.5	1	1.5
KYOTO	305	223.5	3	2.2
OSAKA	320	119.0	21	7.8
HYOGO	463	191.8	19	7.9
NARA	76	127.7	1	1.7
WAKAYAMA	170	226.7	2	2.7
TOTTORI	88	194.0	-	-
SHIMANE	264	382.2	2	2.9
OKAYAMA	354	280.4	1	0.8
HIROSHIMA	362	231.3	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	146	126.8	3	2.6
TOKUSHIMA	119	179.0	5	7.5
KAGAWA	163	228.1	-	-
EHIME	559	493.4	8	7.1
KOCHI	158	238.5	-	-
FUKUOKA	620	244.7	7	2.8
SAGA	184	258.3	-	-
NAGASAKI	185	154.5	3	2.5
KUMAMOTO	291	213.0	2	1.5
OITA	131	137.5	5	5.2
MIYAZAKI	134	166.5	4	5.0
KAGOSHIMA	127	94.0	-	-
*MAR 1949	16547	269.7	245	4.0
*FEB 1949	15818	257.8	216	3.5
*MAR 1948	17780	289.8	380	6.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 26 June 1948  
Continued

(N)-Number  
(R)-Rate

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	58	18.9	708	230.2	842	273.8
AOMORI	22	23.6	180	193.2	210	225.4
IWATE	8	8.1	51	51.5	125	126.3
MIYAGI	20	16.4	253	207.2	239	195.7
AKITA	11	11.2	111	113.1	171	174.2
YAMAGATA	5	4.9	87	84.5	192	186.5
FUKUSHIMA	33	21.3	217	140.0	292	188.4
IBARAKI	28	17.9	115	73.5	169	108.1
TOCHIGI	18	15.1	224	187.9	343	287.8
GUMMA	29	23.6	152	123.5	235	190.9
SAITAMA	8	4.9	102	62.5	161	98.7
CHIBA	36	22.0	193	117.9	361	220.5
TOKYO	177	42.7	1385	334.2	1079	260.4
KANAGAWA	186	104.9	1118	630.7	802	452.5
NIIGATA	18	9.7	131	70.3	316	169.6
TOYAMA	7	9.2	169	221.3	190	248.9
ISHIKAWA	24	33.3	212	294.2	226	313.6
FUKUI	9	16.0	62	110.6	100	178.3
YAMANASHI	13	20.9	100	160.4	123	197.3
NAGANO	13	8.2	186	116.9	179	112.5
Gifu	36	30.9	279	239.3	183	157.0
SHIZUOKA	35	19.0	280	152.1	421	228.6
AICHI	103	41.7	623	252.4	651	263.8
MIE	25	22.5	121	109.0	226	203.6
SHIGA	43	64.4	121	181.2	196	293.5
KYOTO	142	104.0	508	372.2	892	653.6
OSAKA	151	56.2	779	289.7	1243	462.2
HYOGO	116	48.0	821	340.0	1353	560.4
NARA	33	55.4	163	273.9	183	307.5
WAKAYAMA	32	42.7	224	298.8	217	329.5
TOTTORI	14	30.9	95	209.4	115	253.5
SHIMANE	5	7.2	62	89.7	91	131.7
OKAYAMA	68	53.9	282	223.4	391	309.8
HIROSHIMA	100	63.9	548	350.1	529	338.0
YAMAGUCHI	34	29.5	356	309.2	252	218.9
TOFUSHIMA	18	27.1	97	145.9	132	198.6
KAGAWA	17	23.8	70	98.0	283	396.1
EHIME	21	18.5	142	125.3	218	192.4
KOCHI	12	18.1	111	167.5	109	164.5
FUKUOKA	199	78.5	1114	439.7	1174	463.3
SAGA	11	15.4	223	313.1	228	320.1
NAGASAKI	31	25.9	352	294.0	527	440.2
KUMAMOTO	10	7.3	202	147.8	305	223.2
OKITA	20	21.0	261	274.0	343	360.1
MIYAZAKI	5	6.2	91	113.1	143	177.7
KAGOSHIMA	14	10.4	225	166.5	273	179.9
*MAR 1949	2018	32.9	13906	226.6	17033	277.6
*FEB 1949	2359	38.4	14229	231.9	16639	271.2
*MAR 1948	4551	74.2	22309	363.6	21280	350.1

See footnotes at end of table.



FOOTNOTES:-

There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.

The monthly reports refer to four and five week periods: One asterisk (\*) indicates a four week period, and two astericks (\*\*) indicate a five week period.

Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population per annum. Both the 1948 and 1949 rates are based upon the estimated population as of July 1948. Population estimates by prefecture are not yet available for 1949.

A dash ( - ) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rates was less than 0.1.





WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 2 April 1949

(C) Current cases  
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROIT		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	11	193	142	2170	231	2322
AOMORI	8	63	49	535	49	633
IWATE	-	21	21	203	28	437
MIYAGI	4	40	37	524	64	782
AKITA	3	34	15	332	18	458
YAMAGATA	-	16	17	362	57	658
FUKUSHIMA	5	107	34	625	58	903
IBARAKI	4	76	38	437	58	614
TOCHIGI	4	61	43	642	68	887
GUMMA	7	62	35	536	59	722
SAITAMA	1	42	20	371	43	603
CHIBA	7	105	58	569	70	950
TOKYO	33	659	360	4545	305	*3891
KANAGAWA	38	541	245	3080	281	2425
NIIGATA	3	41	34	362	78	898
TOYAMA	2	41	70	590	56	694
ISHIKAWA	6	69	81	710	60	635
FUKUI	2	47	18	279	26	381
YAMANASHI	4	44	20	255	25	317
NAGANO	2	44	56	614	46	652
GIFU	10	123	67	911	33	554
SHIZUOKA	-	99	84	1005	91	1260
AICHI	36	1142	182	3482	205	3230
MIE	10	126	37	521	76	824
SHIGA	8	104	28	392	23	507
KYOTO	23	402	109	1462	215	2369
OSAKA	45	636	192	3002	372	3946
HYOGO	38	434	199	2610	325	3772
NARA	12	144	61	652	60	626
WAKAYAMA	11	112	24	733	39	739
TOTTORI	1	66	28	339	35	425
SHIMANE	4	26	16	176	30	271
OKAYAMA	20	249	86	963	96	1211
HIROSHIMA	21	331	163	2016	148	2026
YAMAGUCHI	17	151	105	1555	138	1217
TOKUSHIMA	-	36	22	236	39	377
KAGAWA	3	43	13	251	57	779
EHIME	3	73	47	519	45	732
KOCHI	4	35	44	347	40	380
FUKUOKA	29	540	254	3477	322	3421
SAGA	4	38	53	755	56	803
NAGASAKI	12	169	90	1261	118	1599
KUMAMOTO	4	45	69	766	42	1101
OITA	3	46	11	646	50	776
MIYAZAKI	-	23	7	329	11	405
KAGOSHIMA	5	62	80	676	35	687

TOTAL	467	7571	3464	46823	4381	*53899
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RATE						
Current	30.4	35.3	225.8	218.0	285.6	251.0
Previous	32.5		199.4		261.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

[illegible]



NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES  
OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

DISEASE	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR		
	2 Apr 1949	3 Apr 1948	5 Apr 1947	FIRST 14 WEEKS		
				1949	1948	1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
CHANCROID	467	1,124	747	7571	12,675	11,229
GONORRHEA	3464	6,514	3,432	46823	65,319	48,474
SYPHILIS	4381	6,153	2,606	53899	59,478	32,541
<u>RATE</u>						
CHANCROID	30.4	73.3	49.9	35.3	59.0	53.6
GONORRHEA	225.8	424.7	229.4	218.0	304.2	231.5
SYPHILIS	285.6	401.1	174.2	251.0	277.0	155.4

Note:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash ( - ) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been  
 named in the report of the committee on the subject of the  
 proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of New York.  
 The names are given in alphabetical order of the surnames.  
 The names of the persons who have been named in the report of the  
 committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the constitution  
 of the State of New York are given in alphabetical order of the  
 surnames. The names of the persons who have been named in the  
 report of the committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to  
 the constitution of the State of New York are given in alphabetical  
 order of the surnames.

1890	1891	1892	1893
1894	1895	1896	1897
1898	1899	1900	1901
1902	1903	1904	1905
1906	1907	1908	1909
1910	1911	1912	1913
1914	1915	1916	1917
1918	1919	1920	1921
1922	1923	1924	1925
1926	1927	1928	1929
1930	1931	1932	1933
1934	1935	1936	1937
1938	1939	1940	1941
1942	1943	1944	1945
1946	1947	1948	1949
1950	1951	1952	1953
1954	1955	1956	1957
1958	1959	1960	1961
1962	1963	1964	1965
1966	1967	1968	1969
1970	1971	1972	1973
1974	1975	1976	1977
1978	1979	1980	1981
1982	1983	1984	1985
1986	1987	1988	1989
1990	1991	1992	1993
1994	1995	1996	1997
1998	1999	2000	2001
2002	2003	2004	2005
2006	2007	2008	2009
2010	2011	2012	2013
2014	2015	2016	2017
2018	2019	2020	2021
2022	2023	2024	2025
2026	2027	2028	2029
2030	2031	2032	2033
2034	2035	2036	2037
2038	2039	2040	2041
2042	2043	2044	2045
2046	2047	2048	2049
2050	2051	2052	2053
2054	2055	2056	2057
2058	2059	2060	2061
2062	2063	2064	2065
2066	2067	2068	2069
2070	2071	2072	2073
2074	2075	2076	2077
2078	2079	2080	2081
2082	2083	2084	2085
2086	2087	2088	2089
2090	2091	2092	2093
2094	2095	2096	2097
2098	2099	2100	2101
2102	2103	2104	2105
2106	2107	2108	2109
2110	2111	2112	2113
2114	2115	2116	2117
2118	2119	2120	2121
2122	2123	2124	2125
2126	2127	2128	2129
2130	2131	2132	2133
2134	2135	2136	2137
2138	2139	2140	2141
2142	2143	2144	2145
2146	2147	2148	2149
2150	2151	2152	2153
2154	2155	2156	2157
2158	2159	2160	2161
2162	2163	2164	2165
2166	2167	2168	2169
2170	2171	2172	2173
2174	2175	2176	2177
2178	2179	2180	2181
2182	2183	2184	2185
2186	2187	2188	2189
2190	2191	2192	2193
2194	2195	2196	2197
2198	2199	2200	2201
2202	2203	2204	2205
2206	2207	2208	2209
2210	2211	2212	2213
2214	2215	2216	2217
2218	2219	2220	2221
2222	2223	2224	2225
2226	2227	2228	2229
2230	2231	2232	2233
2234	2235	2236	2237
2238	2239	2240	2241
2242	2243	2244	2245
2246	2247	2248	2249
2250	2251	2252	2253
2254	2255	2256	2257
2258	2259	2260	2261
2262	2263	2264	2265
2266	2267	2268	2269
2270	2271	2272	2273
2274	2275	2276	2277
2278	2279	2280	2281
2282	2283	2284	2285
2286	2287	2288	2289
2290	2291	2292	2293
2294	2295	2296	2297
2298	2299	2300	2301
2302	2303	2304	2305
2306	2307	2308	2309
2310	2311	2312	2313
2314	2315	2316	2317
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2994	2995	2996	2997
2998	2999	3000	3001
3002	3003	3004	3005
3006	3007	3008	3009
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DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE IN  
JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 2 APRIL 1949

During the fourteenth week ended 2 April 1949 there were reported 22,013 cases of communicable disease compared with 18,320 cases in the preceding week. Reports were received from all prefectures in both weeks.

The number of diphtheria cases this week (331) changed only slightly from the preceding week (323). There were 38 deaths compared with 24 last week. Current cases were approximately the same as those (339) in the fourteenth week of 1948 and less than half the number (701) in the corresponding 1947 period. The number of cases decreased from last week in 22 prefectures, increased in 19, and did not change in 5. The current and cumulative case rates were 21.6 and 24.6 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 2.5 and 2.6.

Dysentery cases this week (62) increased nearly 20 percent from last week (52). Deaths (14) were the same in both periods. The current number of cases was 55 percent greater than in the same week of last year (40) but was nearly 10 percent below the corresponding figure for 1947 (68). There were increases over last week in 17 prefectures, decreases in 11, and no change in 3. The remaining 15 prefectures had no cases in either week. Current cases were distributed among 23 prefectures, Tokyo-to having 17 cases and the other 22 prefectures from 1 to 8 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 4.0 and 2.6 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.9 and 0.7.

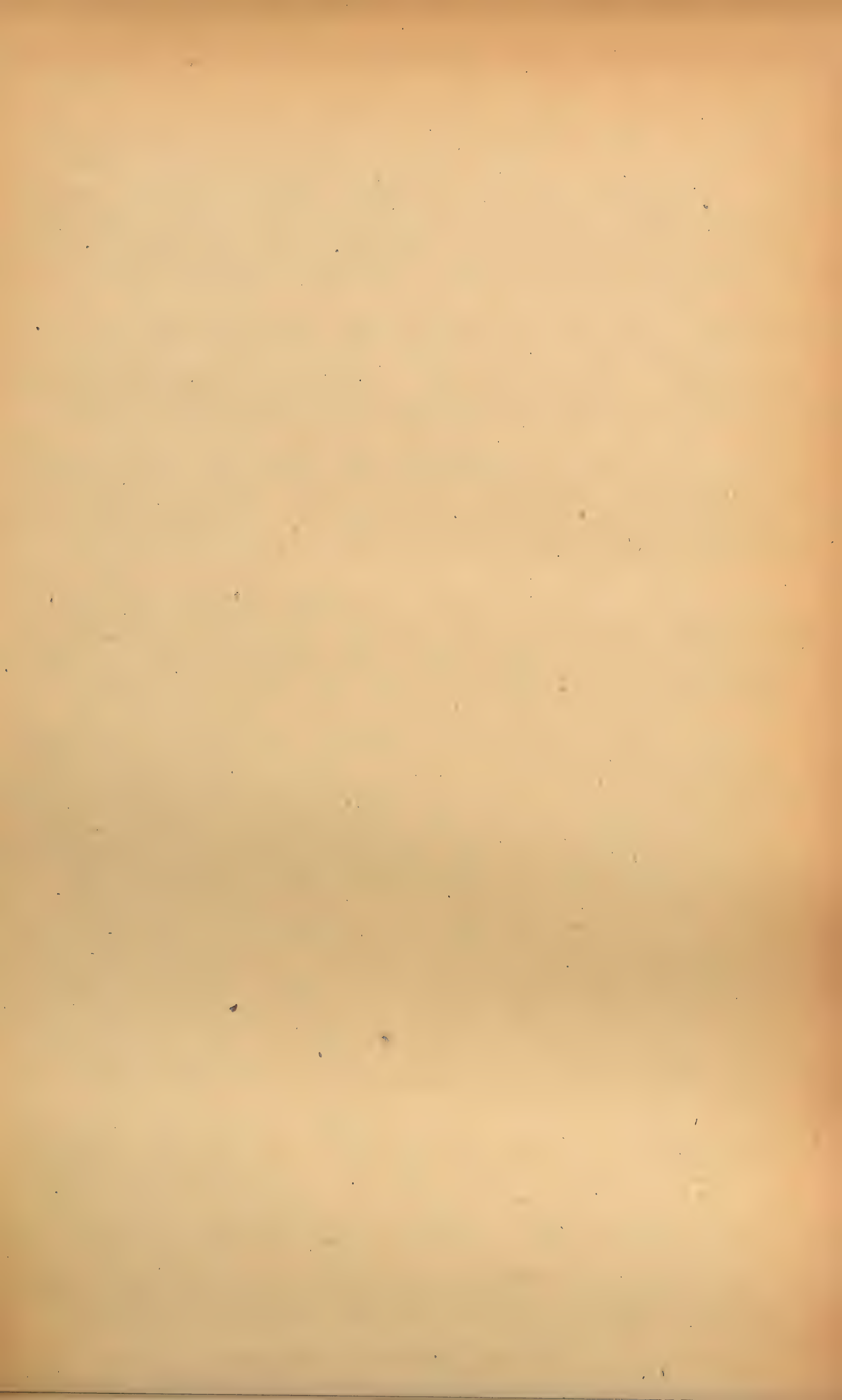
There was a 7 percent decrease in the number of typhoid fever cases, from 70 last week to 65 currently. Deaths numbered 17 this week compared with 8 previously. Current cases were 7 percent less than those (70) in the same period of 1948 and 60 percent less than the figure (162) for the corresponding week of 1947. Fifteen prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, 12 had more, and in 4 the number did not change. The remaining 15 prefectures had no cases in either week. There were from 1 to 8 cases in each of 22 prefectures this week, and there were no cases in the other 24 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.2 and 5.7 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.1 and 0.7.

The number of paratyphoid fever cases this week (23) was approximately the same as in the preceding week (22). There were 3 deaths currently compared with 2 previously. In the fourteenth weeks of 1948 and 1947 cases numbered 21 and 28 respectively. Current cases were distributed among 14 prefectures, Tokyo-to having 7 and the other 13 prefectures either 1 or 2 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 2.1 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

The number of smallpox cases (2) and deaths (1) remained the same as last week. In the fourteenth week of 1948 there were no cases, but in the corresponding period of 1947 there were 4. Ehime Prefecture reported one of the current cases and the one death, and the other case was in Kanagawa Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1. The corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively.

Four typhus fever cases were reported this week compared with 1 case in the preceding week. There were no deaths in either period. In the fourteenth weeks of 1948 and 1947 cases numbered 2 and 19 respectively. Three of the current cases occurred in Miyagi Prefecture, and the other case was in Kumamoto Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.3. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There were 28 cases of malaria and no deaths this week compared with 22 cases and one death last week. Current cases were 45 percent of the number (62) recorded for the same week of last year and only 16 percent of the corresponding 1947 total (171). Cases this week were distributed among 15 prefectures. Shiga Prefecture reported 7 cases, and the other 14 prefectures had from 1 to 3 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.8 and 1.6 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.





No Japanese "B" encephalitis cases or deaths have been reported since early March. There were no cases or deaths in the fourteenth weeks of 1948 and 1947. The cumulative case and death rates as of 2 April 1949 were both less than 0.1.

The number of scarlet fever cases this week (74) was more than 10 percent below that (83) for the preceding week. There was one death currently compared with none last week. Current cases were nearly 50 percent greater than those (50) in the corresponding week of last year and nearly twice the 1947 figure (38) for the same period. Thirteen prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, 12 had more cases, and the number in 6 did not change. The other 15 prefectures had no cases in either week. Nearly 40 percent of the current number of cases was in Tokyo-to (18) and Hokkaido (11). The remaining cases occurred in 21 additional prefectures where they numbered from 1 to 5 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.8 and 5.7 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases this week (47) were approximately the same as in the preceding period (45). Deaths numbered 16 compared with 13 previously. The current case figure was only slightly different from that (49) for the same week of last year and was 30 percent of the corresponding 1947 total (158). The number of cases increased since last week in 12 prefectures, decreased in 7, and did not change in 4. Half (23) of the prefectures had no cases in either week. Current cases occurred in Tokyo-to (10) and in 19 additional prefectures where they numbered from 1 to 6 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.1 and 2.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.0 and 0.5.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

There was an additional increase of 27 percent in measles cases, from 4,625 last week to 5,885 currently. Cases this week were more than three and a half times the number (1,636) in the fourteenth week of last year but were approximately the same as the corresponding 1947 total (5,892). Cases increased over last week in 38 prefectures and decreased in only 8. The largest numeric increases were in Shimane Prefecture (224) and Kyoto Prefecture (203). Other prefectures having large increases (from 77 to 112 cases each) were Hokkaido, Tokyo-to, Aichi, Mie, Shiga, Saga, and Kumamoto. The only large decrease was 92 cases in Wakayama Prefecture. The sum of the cases in 9 prefectures amounted to nearly 60 percent of the total number. These prefectures were: Fukuoka (603), Tokyo-to (524), Kyoto (520), Shimane (428), Hokkaido (388), Osaka (295), Hiroshima (247), Oita (242), and Saga (227). Ten additional prefectures had cases numbering from 104 to 193 each. Altogether, the 18 prefectures had nearly 85 percent of all the cases. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 383.7 and 174.5 respectively.

Whooping cough cases increased 15 percent, from 1,244 last week to 1,434 currently. Cases this week were more than two and a half times those (553) in the same period of 1948 but were only approximately a third of the corresponding total for 1947 (4,116). Twenty-five prefectures had more cases this week than last week, 18 had fewer, and 2 did not change. Tokushima Prefecture reported it had no cases in either week. The current and cumulative case rates were 93.5 and 86.5 respectively.

The number of tuberculosis cases this week (9,636) was 26 percent higher than last week (7,630). Current cases were 54 percent greater than those (6,256) in the fourteenth week of last year and 68 percent above the figure (5,742) for the corresponding period of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 628.2 and 488.7 respectively.

There were 4 percent more cases of pneumonia this week (4,267) than there were in the preceding week (4,116). Current cases were 20 percent higher than those (3,552) in the same week of 1948 but were approximately 40 percent below the corresponding 1947 total (7,042). There were increases this week in 22 prefectures and decreases in 24. Prefectures having the largest numeric increases were Hokkaido (112 cases), Miyagi (87 cases), Niigata (69 cases), and Mie (50 cases). Aichi and Ibaraki had decreases of 70 and 56 cases respectively. The current and cumulative case rates were 278.2 and 236.5 respectively.

For the second consecutive week influenza cases increased sharply. Current cases (155) were more than 80 percent greater than last week (85). The current figure was 9 percent higher than that (142) in the same week of last year. In Osaka Prefecture cases increased from 7 last week to 88 in the current period, and





rates exceeding the average by more than 50 percent and accounted for nearly 45 percent of all cases reported. These prefectures and their rates were: Mie (573.8), Kyoto (757.6), Wakayama (445.5), Shimane (1,130.5), Fukuoka (906.2), Saga (801.7), Nagasaki (410.1), Kumamoto (411.3) and Oita (458.8). An additional seven prefectures had rates ranging from 313.0 to 389.9 and accounted for another 30 percent of the total number of cases. These were Hokkaido, Tokyo-to, Niigata, Ishikawa, Shiga, Hiroshima and Yamaguchi. Thus a third (16) of the prefectures had rates in excess of 300.0 and together accounted for nearly 75 percent of all cases reported.

There has been a general downward trend in whooping cough since early February. The monthly case rate declined 10 percent, from 100.4 in February to 90.2 in March. This was more than twice the rate (44.1) in March last year but less than a third of the figure (303.2) for the same period of 1947. There were decreases from February levels in 27 prefectures and increases in 19. Prefectural rates ranged from 2.7 in Wakayama to 219.5 in Hokkaido. Half of the rates were within plus or minus 50 percent of the average; 15 were lower and 8 were higher. Almost 40 percent of all cases were in the eight prefectures having rates in excess of the national figure by more than 50 percent. These prefectures were Hokkaido, Yamagata, Gumma, Toyama, Nagano, Shiga, Ehime and Fukuoka.

The case rate for tuberculosis was only slightly higher this month (534.6) than in February (525.1). It was, however, 20 percent higher than the rate (445.1) in March 1948 and 47 percent greater than in the same period of 1947 (364.1). There were increases this month in 25 prefectures and decreases in 21. Rates among the prefectures ranged from 245.4 in Yamanashi to 967.6 in Tokyo-to. Thirty-eight prefectural rates were within plus or minus 50 percent of the average. Two were lower and six were higher. The six prefectures having the highest rates were Hokkaido, Tokyo-to, Toyama, Ishikawa, Kyoto and Shimane. Together these 6 prefectures reported more than 30 percent of the total.

The current case rate for pneumonia (269.7) was approximately 5 percent higher than in the preceding month (257.8). It was 7 percent less than the March rate in 1948 (289.8) and nearly 30 percent less than the corresponding 1947 figure (379.4). Thirty prefectures reported increases compared with February and 16 recorded decreases. The prefectural rates ranged from 94.0 in Kagoshima to 594.6 in Toyama. Thirty-seven prefectural rates were within plus or minus 50 percent of the national figure. Four were lower and 5 were higher. The five prefectures having the higher rates were Hokkaido, Ibaraki, Toyama, Nagano and Ehime.

Influenza continued its general upward trend, increasing from 3.5 in February to 4.0 in March. This was, however, less than two-thirds of the rate (6.2) in March last year. There were increases this month in 18 prefectures, decreases in 14 and no change in 14, 8 of which had no cases in either month. Only 16 prefectural rates were within plus or minus 50 percent of the average in March. Twenty were less than half the national rate and 12 of these were zero. Ten prefectures had rates in excess of the figure by more than 50 percent and together accounted for nearly 70 percent of all the cases reported. These prefectures were Hokkaido, Gumma, Tokyo-to, Fukui, Nagano, Mie, Osaka, Hyogo, Tokushima and Ehime. The highest rates were recorded in Fukui (26.7) and Gumma (19.5).

The three venereal diseases accounted for 32,957 cases during March. There were 17,033 cases of syphilis, representing a rate of 277.6. This was only slightly higher than the rate last month (271.2) but was more than 20 percent below the rate (350.1) for March 1948. Prefectural rates ranged from 98.7 to 653.6.

Gonorrhea cases totalled 13,906 this month. The rate was 226.6 compared with 231.9 in February. The current figure was 38 percent less than the rate (363.6) in March last year. Rates among the prefectures ranged from 51.5 to 630.7.

There were 2,018 cases of chancroid in March. The case rate declined from 38.4 in February to 32.9 in March. This was less than 45 percent of the rate (74.2) in the corresponding period of 1947. Prefectural rates ranged from 4.9 to 104.9.





\* These diseases are diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera and plague.

\*\* February and March 1949 and March 1948 were all 4 week periods. March 1947 was a 5 week period. Rates for 1947 are based upon the estimated population as of 1 July 1947 and for 1948 and 1949 upon the estimated population as of 1 July 1948. Comparisons of monthly data should be based upon rates rather than numbers where there are differences in period of time included or in the base population.

\*\*\* These diseases are measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia and influenza.





SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 2 April 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	27	4	379	47	3	-	38	2
AOMORI	2	-	88	5	-	-	3	-
IWATE	21	3	107	22	-	-	10	2
MIYAGI	16	-	154	13	-	-	29	5
AKITA	5	1	113	9	2	-	18	1
YAMAGATA	4	-	75	9	8	-	18	1
FUKUSHIMA	6	1	82	10	-	-	11	3
IBAFUKI	2	1	62	5	-	1	10	12
TOCHIGI	3	-	63	5	-	-	5	6
GUMMA	3	-	74	9	1	-	11	-
SAITAMA	8	-	101	8	4	1	16	9
CHIBA	6	1	102	13	-	-	20	12
TOKYO	25	3	393	50	17	3	106	26
KANAGAWA	9	-	160	26	2	-	24	5
NIIGATA	20	1	223	22	-	-	9	5
TOYAMA	4	-	92	11	-	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	4	-	102	11	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	1	-	41	3	-	-	6	-
YAMANASHI	1	1	28	5	-	-	1	1
NAGANO	2	-	112	8	1	-	6	1
GIFU	2	2	63	12	-	-	3	-
SHIZUOKA	8	2	111	15	1	-	7	4
AICHI	12	-	126	9	3	-	28	11
MIE	4	-	98	6	1	-	7	2
SHIGA	1	1	40	2	1	-	3	-
KYOTO	2	1	53	5	2	1	16	7
OSAKA	11	4	106	10	2	-	32	2
HYOGO	12	1	176	18	1	1	12	5
NARA	1	-	38	3	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	38	-	1	-	3	-
TOTTOPI	3	-	31	5	-	2	4	3
SHIMANE	11	-	93	5	-	-	16	1
OKAYAMA	5	1	54	14	1	2	6	3
HIFOSHIMA	9	-	133	8	5	-	11	1
YAMAGUCHI	13	2	98	8	-	-	4	1
TOKUSHIMA	2	1	35	2	-	-	1	1
KAGAWA	3	-	49	7	-	-	1	-
EHIME	6	-	62	12	2	-	12	3
KOCHI	2	-	51	1	-	-	5	-
FUKUOKA	17	-	348	29	-	-	11	3
SAGA	7	-	190	13	1	1	9	4
NAGASAKI	7	2	169	14	1	1	9	4
KUMAMOTO	2	1	92	9	1	-	4	1
OITA	11	-	146	17	-	-	8	2
MIYAZAKI	4	-	179	15	-	-	9	4
KAGOSHIMA	6	-	158	21	1	1	5	1
TOTAL	331	38	5288	551	62	14	569	154
RATE								
Current	21.6	2.5	24.6	2.6	4.0	0.9	2.6	0.7
Previous	21.1	1.6			3.4	0.9		

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE OF NEW YORK									
IN SENATE									
JANUARY 18, 1901									
REPORT OF THE									
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE									
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE									
APRIL 18, 1901									
ALBANY									
JAMES C. CLARK, COMMISSIONER									
PRINTED BY THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE									
1901									

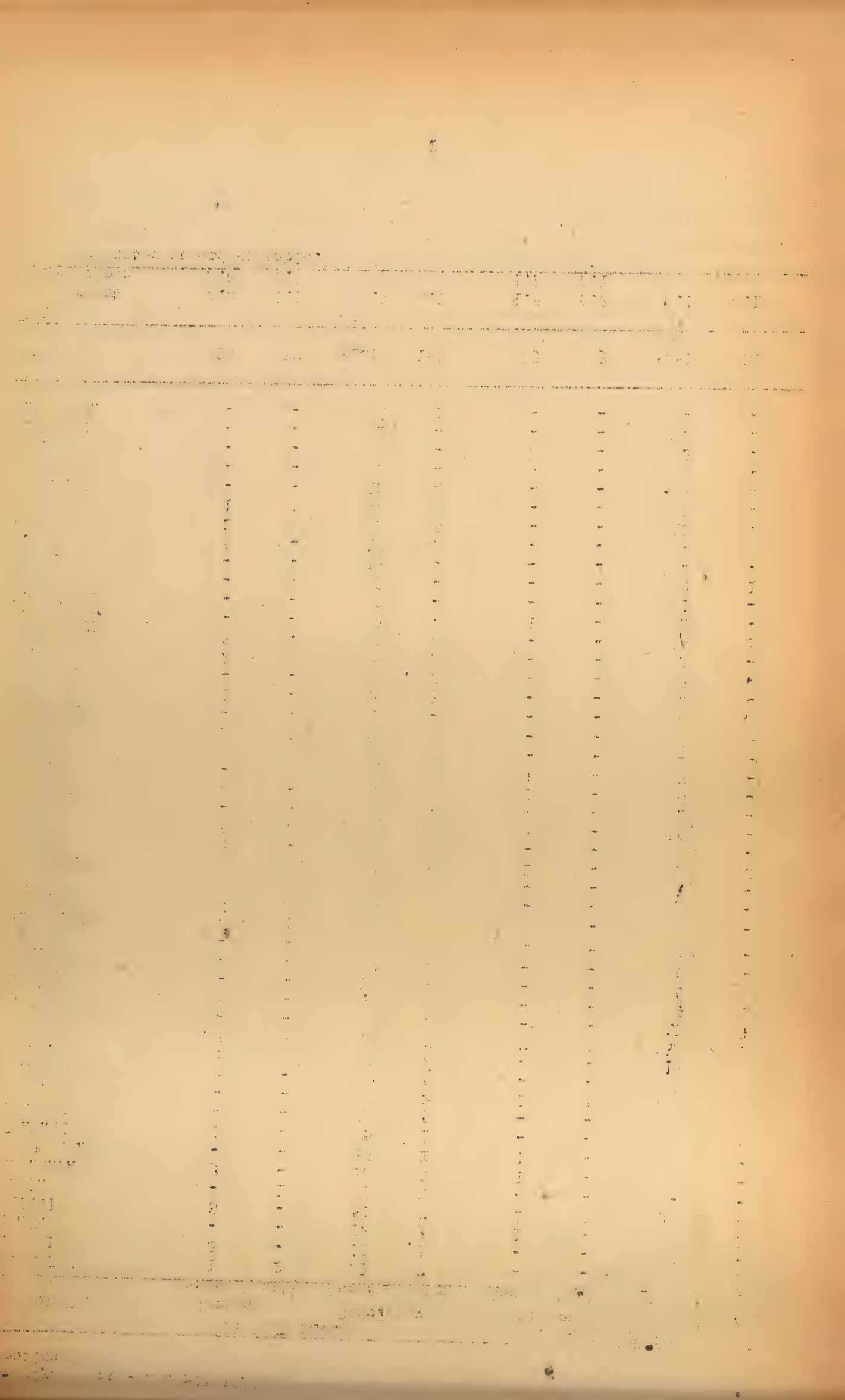
THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
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 1901



PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	2	41	7	-	-	6	1
AOMORI	2	-	11	1	-	-	7	-
IWATE	-	-	12	3	1	-	8	1
MIYAGI	8	-	51	7	2	1	30	2
AKITA	-	1	9	2	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	3	-	10	3	1	-	3	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	18	2	1	-	6	-
IBARAKI	1	-	6	1	-	-	4	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	10	5	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	7	2	1	1	4	1
SAITAMA	3	-	37	5	-	-	5	1
CHIBA	1	1	41	8	-	-	13	1
TOKYO	8	3	237	27	7	1	162	2
KANAGAWA	-	-	39	4	-	-	11	1
NIIGATA	3	-	36	1	-	-	9	1
TOYAMA	-	-	11	4	-	-	6	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	7	2	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	-	-	17	1	1	-	4	-
YAMANASHI	-	1	3	1	1	-	1	-
NAGANO	2	1	* 16	1	-	-	3	-
GIFU	2	1	43	7	-	-	2	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	44	6	2	-	44	2
AICHI	3	-	64	4	-	-	16	-
MIE	5	2	50	6	1	-	15	-
SHIGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	2	-	31	1	1	-	6	-
OSAKA	-	-	48	6	1	-	7	-
HYOGO	3	1	37	5	-	-	-	-
NARA	4	1	18	4	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	-
TOTTORI	1	-	15	1	-	-	2	-
SHIMANE	-	-	18	4	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	2	1	9	4	-	-	4	-
HIROSHIMA	3	-	75	4	-	-	15	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	3	-	1	-	4	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	1
EHIME	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	5	-	19	4	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	1	54	5	-	-	12	-
SAGA	1	1	14	2	-	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	10	2	-	-	* 3	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-
OTA	-	-	7	-	2	-	2	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	65	17	*1219	153	23	3	*451	16

<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	4.2	1.1	5.7	0.7	1.5	0.2	2.1	0.1
Previous	4.6	0.5			1.4	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.





PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	-	-	10	1
KANAGAWA	1	-	2	-	-	-	6	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TOTAL	2	1	18	2	4	-	64	2
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RATE								
Current	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	-	0.3	0.0
Previous	0.1	0.1			0.1	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list appears to be a directory or a roster of some kind.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list appears to be a directory or a roster of some kind.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list appears to be a directory or a roster of some kind.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list appears to be a directory or a roster of some kind.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list appears to be a directory or a roster of some kind.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list appears to be a directory or a roster of some kind.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list appears to be a directory or a roster of some kind.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list appears to be a directory or a roster of some kind.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list appears to be a directory or a roster of some kind.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list appears to be a directory or a roster of some kind.



PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	1
TOKYO	3	-	29	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	-	22	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	7	-	38	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	3	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
OTA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-

TOTAL	28	-	337	8	-	-	2	1
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RATE								
Current	1.8	-	1.6	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0
Previous	1.4	0.1			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

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Weekly Report - 2 April 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	11	-	164	5	3	1	66	9
AOMORI	3	-	8	-	1	-	6	1
IWATE	4	-	12	-	1	-	10	1
MIYAGI	1	-	17	-	6	2	27	8
AKITA	-	-	14	-	3	-	10	2
YAMAGATA	-	-	9	-	1	2	8	3
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	19	-	2	-	20	5
IBARAKI	1	-	14	-	1	-	15	3
TOCHIGI	1	-	12	1	-	-	3	2
GUMMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	8	3
SAITAMA	2	-	31	-	2	-	11	3
CHIBA	2	-	26	-	-	-	8	4
TOKYO	18	-	352	3	10	1	69	15
KANAGAWA	5	-	61	-	5	2	26	7
NIIGATA	-	-	18	-	-	-	5	1
TOYAMA	-	-	2	-	1	-	4	4
ISHIKAWA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	12	5	-	-	4	-
NAGANO	3	-	55	1	-	-	7	2
GIFU	3	-	24	1	-	-	2	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	11	-	1	-	6	-
AICHI	4	-	43	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	1	-	17	-	-	-	3	-
SHIGA	-	-	52	-	2	-	2	-
KYOTO	1	-	60	-	1	-	13	5
OSAKA	4	1	47	1	3	1	28	8
HYOGO	2	-	22	1	1	-	7	2
NARA	-	-	18	-	-	-	3	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	4	-	1	1	9	3
SHIMANE	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	1
OKAYAMA	1	-	13	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	10	-	-	-	7	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	8	-	-	-	2	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	-	1	1	1	1
KAGAWA	1	-	5	-	-	-	2	-
EHIME	-	-	11	-	-	1	3	3
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	2
FUKUOKA	-	-	10	-	1	3	15	6
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	5	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OITA	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2
TOTAL	74	1	1232	20	47	16	427	110
RATE								
Current	4.8	0.1	5.7	0.1	3.1	1.0	2.0	0.5
Previous	5.4	-			2.9	0.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

1900 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000

1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$  2.  $\frac{1}{3}$  3.  $\frac{1}{4}$  4.  $\frac{1}{5}$  5.  $\frac{1}{6}$  6.  $\frac{1}{7}$  7.  $\frac{1}{8}$  8.  $\frac{1}{9}$  9.  $\frac{1}{10}$  10.  $\frac{1}{11}$  11.  $\frac{1}{12}$  12.  $\frac{1}{13}$  13.  $\frac{1}{14}$  14.  $\frac{1}{15}$  15.  $\frac{1}{16}$  16.  $\frac{1}{17}$  17.  $\frac{1}{18}$  18.  $\frac{1}{19}$  19.  $\frac{1}{20}$  20.  $\frac{1}{21}$  21.  $\frac{1}{22}$  22.  $\frac{1}{23}$  23.  $\frac{1}{24}$  24.  $\frac{1}{25}$  25.  $\frac{1}{26}$  26.  $\frac{1}{27}$  27.  $\frac{1}{28}$  28.  $\frac{1}{29}$  29.  $\frac{1}{30}$  30.  $\frac{1}{31}$  31.  $\frac{1}{32}$  32.  $\frac{1}{33}$  33.  $\frac{1}{34}$  34.  $\frac{1}{35}$  35.  $\frac{1}{36}$  36.  $\frac{1}{37}$  37.  $\frac{1}{38}$  38.  $\frac{1}{39}$  39.  $\frac{1}{40}$  40.  $\frac{1}{41}$  41.  $\frac{1}{42}$  42.  $\frac{1}{43}$  43.  $\frac{1}{44}$  44.  $\frac{1}{45}$  45.  $\frac{1}{46}$  46.  $\frac{1}{47}$  47.  $\frac{1}{48}$  48.  $\frac{1}{49}$  49.  $\frac{1}{50}$  50.  $\frac{1}{51}$  51.  $\frac{1}{52}$  52.  $\frac{1}{53}$  53.  $\frac{1}{54}$  54.  $\frac{1}{55}$  55.  $\frac{1}{56}$  56.  $\frac{1}{57}$  57.  $\frac{1}{58}$  58.  $\frac{1}{59}$  59.  $\frac{1}{60}$  60.  $\frac{1}{61}$  61.  $\frac{1}{62}$  62.  $\frac{1}{63}$  63.  $\frac{1}{64}$  64.  $\frac{1}{65}$  65.  $\frac{1}{66}$  66.  $\frac{1}{67}$  67.  $\frac{1}{68}$  68.  $\frac{1}{69}$  69.  $\frac{1}{70}$  70.  $\frac{1}{71}$  71.  $\frac{1}{72}$  72.  $\frac{1}{73}$  73.  $\frac{1}{74}$  74.  $\frac{1}{75}$  75.  $\frac{1}{76}$  76.  $\frac{1}{77}$  77.  $\frac{1}{78}$  78.  $\frac{1}{79}$  79.  $\frac{1}{80}$  80.  $\frac{1}{81}$  81.  $\frac{1}{82}$  82.  $\frac{1}{83}$  83.  $\frac{1}{84}$  84.  $\frac{1}{85}$  85.  $\frac{1}{86}$  86.  $\frac{1}{87}$  87.  $\frac{1}{88}$  88.  $\frac{1}{89}$  89.  $\frac{1}{90}$  90.  $\frac{1}{91}$  91.  $\frac{1}{92}$  92.  $\frac{1}{93}$  93.  $\frac{1}{94}$  94.  $\frac{1}{95}$  95.  $\frac{1}{96}$  96.  $\frac{1}{97}$  97.  $\frac{1}{98}$  98.  $\frac{1}{99}$  99.  $\frac{1}{100}$  100.  $\frac{1}{101}$  101.  $\frac{1}{102}$  102.  $\frac{1}{103}$  103.  $\frac{1}{104}$  104.  $\frac{1}{105}$  105.  $\frac{1}{106}$  106.  $\frac{1}{107}$  107.  $\frac{1}{108}$  108.  $\frac{1}{109}$  109.  $\frac{1}{110}$  110.  $\frac{1}{111}$  111.  $\frac{1}{112}$  112.  $\frac{1}{113}$  113.  $\frac{1}{114}$  114.  $\frac{1}{115}$  115.  $\frac{1}{116}$  116.  $\frac{1}{117}$  117.  $\frac{1}{118}$  118.  $\frac{1}{119}$  119.  $\frac{1}{120}$  120.  $\frac{1}{121}$  121.  $\frac{1}{122}$  122.  $\frac{1}{123}$  123.  $\frac{1}{124}$  124.  $\frac{1}{125}$  125.  $\frac{1}{126}$  126.  $\frac{1}{127}$  127.  $\frac{1}{128}$  128.  $\frac{1}{129}$  129.  $\frac{1}{130}$  130.  $\frac{1}{131}$  131.  $\frac{1}{132}$  132.  $\frac{1}{133}$  133.  $\frac{1}{134}$  134.  $\frac{1}{135}$  135.  $\frac{1}{136}$  136.  $\frac{1}{137}$  137.  $\frac{1}{138}$  138.  $\frac{1}{139}$  139.  $\frac{1}{140}$  140.  $\frac{1}{141}$  141.  $\frac{1}{142}$  142.  $\frac{1}{143}$  143.  $\frac{1}{144}$  144.  $\frac{1}{145}$  145.  $\frac{1}{146}$  146.  $\frac{1}{147}$  147.  $\frac{1}{148}$  148.  $\frac{1}{149}$  149.  $\frac{1}{150}$  150.  $\frac{1}{151}$  151.  $\frac{1}{152}$  152.  $\frac{1}{153}$  153.  $\frac{1}{154}$  154.  $\frac{1}{155}$  155.  $\frac{1}{156}$  156.  $\frac{1}{157}$  157.  $\frac{1}{158}$  158.  $\frac{1}{159}$  159.  $\frac{1}{160}$  160.  $\frac{1}{161}$  161.  $\frac{1}{162}$  162.  $\frac{1}{163}$  163.  $\frac{1}{164}$  164.  $\frac{1}{165}$  165.  $\frac{1}{166}$  166.  $\frac{1}{167}$  167.  $\frac{1}{168}$  168.  $\frac{1}{169}$  169.  $\frac{1}{170}$  170.  $\frac{1}{171}$  171.  $\frac{1}{172}$  172.  $\frac{1}{173}$  173.  $\frac{1}{174}$  174.  $\frac{1}{175}$  175.  $\frac{1}{176}$  176.  $\frac{1}{177}$  177.  $\frac{1}{178}$  178.  $\frac{1}{179}$  179.  $\frac{1}{180}$  180.  $\frac{1}{181}$  181.  $\frac{1}{182}$  182.  $\frac{1}{183}$  183.  $\frac{1}{184}$  184.  $\frac{1}{185}$  185.  $\frac{1}{186}$  186.  $\frac{1}{187}$  187.  $\frac{1}{188}$  188.  $\frac{1}{189}$  189.  $\frac{1}{190}$  190.  $\frac{1}{191}$  191.  $\frac{1}{192}$  192.  $\frac{1}{193}$  193.  $\frac{1}{194}$  194.  $\frac{1}{195}$  195.  $\frac{1}{196}$  196.  $\frac{1}{197}$  197.  $\frac{1}{198}$  198.  $\frac{1}{199}$  199.  $\frac{1}{200}$  200.  $\frac{1}{201}$  201.  $\frac{1}{202}$  202.  $\frac{1}{203}$  203.  $\frac{1}{204}$  204.  $\frac{1}{205}$  205.  $\frac{1}{206}$  206.  $\frac{1}{207}$  207.  $\frac{1}{208}$  208.  $\frac{1}{209}$  209.  $\frac{1}{210}$  210.  $\frac{1}{211}$  211.  $\frac{1}{212}$  212.  $\frac{1}{213}$  213.  $\frac{1}{214}$  214.  $\frac{1}{215}$  215.  $\frac{1}{216}$  216.  $\frac{1}{217}$  217.  $\frac{1}{218}$  218.  $\frac{1}{219}$  219.  $\frac{1}{220}$  220.  $\frac{1}{221}$  221.  $\frac{1}{222}$  222.  $\frac{1}{223}$  223.  $\frac{1}{224}$  224.  $\frac{1}{225}$  225.  $\frac{1}{226}$  226.  $\frac{1}{227}$  227.  $\frac{1}{228}$  228.  $\frac{1}{229}$  229.  $\frac{1}{230}$  230.  $\frac{1}{231}$  231.  $\frac{1}{232}$  232.  $\frac{1}{233}$  233.  $\frac{1}{234}$  234.  $\frac{1}{235}$  235.  $\frac{1}{236}$  236.  $\frac{1}{237}$  237.  $\frac{1}{238}$  238.  $\frac{1}{239}$  239.  $\frac{1}{240}$  240

100-4122 100-4122 100-4122 100-4122 100-4122



Weekly Report - 2 April 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	388	3,831	191	2,292	788	8,102
AOMORI	38	314	10	250	120	1,561
IWATE	15	134	5	238	179	1,953
MIYAGI	43	200	51	391	293	2,591
AKITA	21	137	14	338	140	1,541
YAMAGATA	19	322	33	519	113	1,399
FUKUSHIMA	93	439	19	198	171	1,702
IBARAKI	72	552	23	236	102	1,367
TOCHIGI	13	82	13	312	81	1,137
GUMMA	51	389	44	690	143	1,346
SAITAMA	34	251	42	659	289	1,911
CHIBA	32	165	3	105	191	1,404
TOKYO	524	3,096	95	1,301	1,144	12,779
KANAGAWA	104	402	22	317	239	3,193
NIIGATA	129	1,218	35	567	253	2,952
TOYAMA	83	534	30	557	218	2,256
ISHIKAWA	115	587	29	359	178	1,708
FUKUI	25	223	5	105	55	827
YAMANASHI	11	153	5	79	71	462
NAGANO	19	217	58	* 917	205	2,531
GIFU	26	219	39	583	156	1,840
SHIZUOKA	35	243	34	432	155	2,264
AICHI	180	612	85	* 819	342	3,356
MIE	193	1,280	31	345	155	1,729
SHIGA	164	480	39	476	121	1,002
KYOTO	520	2,239	45	348	369	3,864
OSAKA	295	1,545	43	485	567	5,676
HYOGO	165	795	75	680	343	3,923
NARA	56	177	2	36	47	* 517
WAKAYAMA	18	744	3	29	47	792
TOTTORI	15	68	8	31	82	875
SHIMANE	428	2,243	14	291	120	1,632
OKAYAMA	37	127	16	243	251	2,488
HIROSHIMA	247	1,236	53	433	409	3,664
YAMAGUCHI	147	896	10	151	159	2,019
TOKUSHIMA	5	19	-	5	53	779
KAGAWA	5	16	15	95	110	812
EHIME	55	351	51	500	163	1,957
KOCHI	13	205	13	74	80	670
FUKUOKA	603	5,937	70	1,069	307	4,335
SAGA	227	1,083	10	261	61	1,008
NAGASAKI	134	1,081	24	189	154	1,757
KUMMOTO	187	1,325	9	167	101	1,213
OITA	242	937	8	102	134	1,218
MIZUAKI	25	151	5	90	52	1,468
KAGOSHIMA	34	216	5	206	125	1,365
TOTAL	5,885	37,471	1,434	18,570	9,636	104,945
RATE						
Current	383.7	174.5	93.5	86.5	628.2	488.7
Previous	301.5		81.1		497.4	

See footnotes at end of table.





Weekly Report - 2 April 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	425	4500	6	38
AOMORI	100	826	-	4
IWATE	72	951	-	-
MIYAGI	142	1157	-	2
AKITA	43	719	-	-
YAMAGATA	65	849	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	113	1345	-	5
IBARAKI	107	1780	-	2
TOCHIGI	63	1091	-	3
GUMMA	100	1590	10	49
SAITAMA	105	1450	5	13
CHIBA	50	661	-	3
TOKYO	241	4258	4	73
KANAGAWA	110	1471	6	11
NIIGATA	227	1991	1	6
TOYAMA	160	1373	6	26
ISHIKAWA	62	604	-	20
FUKUI	23	372	1	29
YAMANASHI	54	439	-	7
NAGANO	142	*1647	4	25
GIFU	124	1259	-	13
SHIZUOKA	97	1400	-	22
AICHI	120	*1710	-	21
MIE	110	1132	-	35
SHIGA	89	717	-	22
KYOTO	100	941	-	15
OSAKA	69	968	88	173
HYOGO	127	1350	15	49
NARA	19	*200	-	4
WAKAYAMA	26	405	-	3
TOTTORI	18	251	-	-
SHIMANE	59	688	-	9
OKAYAMA	83	1077	1	6
HIROSHIMA	92	*1002	1	7
YAMAGUCHI	77	748	3	9
TOKUSHIMA	15	350	-	10
KAGAWA	64	424	-	1
EHIME	109	1806	1	25
KOCHI	36	468	-	1
FUKUOKA	156	1786	1	18
SAGA	60	550	-	-
NAGASAKI	65	569	2	5
KUMAMOTO	55	744	-	5
OITA	48	408	-	6
MIYAZAKI	20	378	-	16
KAGOSHIMA	25	389	-	-
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TOTAL	4267	*50794	155	791
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RATE				
Current	278.2	236.5	10.1	3.7
Previous	268.3		5.5	
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See footnotes at end of table.				





NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 and 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 14 Weeks		
	2 Apr 1949	3 Apr 1948	5 Apr 1947	1949	1948	1947
CASE						
Diphtheria	331	339	701	5288	5626	9824
Dysentery	62	40	68	569	612	883
Typhoid fever	65	70	162	1219	1384	2907
Paratyphoid fever	23	21	28	451	438	671
Smallpox	2	-	4	18	5	187
Typhus fever	4	2	19	64	167	519
Malaria	28	62	171	337	768	2414
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	74	50	38	1232	672	622
Epidemic meningitis	47	49	158	427	645	1235
Japanese B encephalitis	-	-	-	2	-	1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	5885	1636	5892	37471	14869	NA
Whooping cough	1434	553	4116	18570	10430	NA
Tuberculosis	9636	6256	5742	104945	79297	NA
Pneumonia	4267	3552	7042	50794	56299	NA
Influenza	155	142	NA	791	1421	NA
DEATH						
Diphtheria	38	24	77	551	597	987
Dysentery	14	11	9	154	132	190
Typhoid fever	17	10	23	153	181	380
Paratyphoid fever	3	1	1	16	26	43
Smallpox	1	-	-	2	-	20
Typhus fever	-	1	4	2	15	39
Malaria	-	-	4	8	7	10
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	1	-	3	20	8	18
Epidemic meningitis	16	15	42	110	159	329
Japanese B Encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-	2
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.







CASE AND DEATH-RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 14 Weeks		
	2 Apr 1949	3 Apr 1948	5 Apr 1947	1949	1948	1947
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	21.6	22.1	46.9	24.6	26.2	46.9
Dysentery	4.0	2.6	4.5	2.6	2.8	4.2
Typhoid fever	4.2	4.6	10.8	5.7	6.4	13.9
Paratyphoid fever	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.0	3.2
Smallpox	0.1	-	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.9
Typhus fever	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.8	2.5
Malaria	1.8	4.0	11.4	1.6	3.6	11.5
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	4.8	3.3	2.5	5.7	3.1	3.0
Epidemic meningitis	3.1	3.2	10.6	2.0	3.0	5.9
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	383.7	106.7	393.9	174.5	69.2	NA
Whooping cough	93.5	36.1	275.2	86.5	48.6	NA
Tuberculosis	628.2	407.9	383.9	488.7	369.3	NA
Pneumonia	278.2	231.6	470.8	236.5	262.2	NA
Influenza	10.1	9.3	NA	3.7	6.6	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	2.5	1.6	5.1	2.6	2.8	4.7
Dysentery	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9
Typhoid fever	1.1	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.8
Paratyphoid fever	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	0.1	-	-	0.0	-	0.1
Typhus fever	-	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
Malaria	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	1.0	1.0	2.8	0.5	0.7	1.6
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-



